THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 133. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE SOUTH.

Horace Greeley and Jeff. Davis.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 4th inst. says: About 12 o'clock yesterday Hon. Jeff. Davis called at the Overton Hotel, and was ushered into the presence of Mr. Greeley, at whose hands he met a very cordial reception. The philosopher and his visitor sat facing each other in the centre of the room, the broad, open, and plain countenance of the one in strange contrast with the wiry, nervous, and somewhat delicate face of the other.

Mr. Davis was dignified and somewhat formal in manner, while Mr. Greeley was frank, easy, and quite talkative. There was scarcely a reference to the political situation. Mr. Greeley inquired concerning the health of Mrs. Davis with much warmth and earnestness, and again referred to the high regard he entertained for that lady and the family of which she came. Mr. Davis responded appropriately and

EXPRESSED THE GRATITUDE OF HIMSELF AND MRS. DAVIS

to the philosopher for his kindly services soon after the war. This brought up Mrs. Davis' interview referred to above, on which Mr. Greeley seemed to dwell with much pleasure. In the course of conversation Mr. Greeley again spoke of the Blairs, and especially of the seniors of that distinguished family, remarking *en passant* that Frank P. Blair, Jr., and others of the present generation did not do justice to the old stock, to whom he referred with apparent deep feeling. Mr. Greeley then passed on to subjects nearer home, and finally dwelt for several minutes on the memory of General Quitman, of whom he spoke as a

WARM PERSONAL AND POLITICAL FRIEND

in times gone by. Not a word was said on either side, that our reporter could overhear, concerning Mr. Davis' condition and prospects. All through the interview, which lasted ten minutes, Mr. Davis maintained a very reserved demeanor, while on the other hand the face of the philosopher was wreathed in kindness and smiles, with occasionally a hearty laugh breaking the stillness.

It was a scene worthy the pencil of an artist, one that would make a picture valuable now and in future generations. Rising at the conclusion of the interview, Mr. Davis withdrew with a stately bow, and in a few minutes after Mr. Greeley was *en route* for the railroad depot, where he took the 12·45 train for Louisville, accompanied by General Merritt, his friend and travelling companion.

A STRANGE STORY.

A Major-General Dies in a New York Jail.

A few weeks ago, Major-General Charles Mundee left his home in Tallahassee, Florida, to attend the reunion of the Army of the Potomac, at Boston. After the reunion he returned to New York and called on Generals Wright, Newton, and Hamilton, who had been his former companions in arms. He was at that time very finely dressed, but was unusually pale and nervous. Upon leaving his friends he went to the low drinking den No. 110 West street, and bought a partnership interest for $250.

He went there regularly each day, taking no part in the business of the shop, but sitting quietly behind the bar. The whole transaction occurred without the knowledge of his friends, who supposed he had returned home. On Friday three men entered the saloon and were waited on by the partner of General Mundee. After quitting, one of them declared he had been robbed, went out for an officer, and had the barkeeper arrested. The following morning Mundee was also arrested on a charge of grand larceny, and conducted to the Tombs. About 8 o'clock that night he was seized with convulsions, and died within two hours.

The deceased was a man of great wealth and high standing, and had been an officer in the regular army of the United States for twenty years. His friends can account for his conduct only on the ground that he was insane. General Hamilton declares that while with him in the army he was never an intemperate man, and was always highly esteemed by his fellow officers. He was forty-four years of age, and leaves a wife and six children. When his friends saw the body at the Tombs it was clothed in very coarse garments, and a ring had been stolen from the hand. The remains will be taken in charge by Generals Newton, Wright, Shaler, and Hamilton, and forwarded to Tallahassee.—*N. Y. Tribune, to-day.*

STATISTICS OF SUICIDE.

Self-Murder in New York.

Some of the details in the cases of the 101 suicides for the year 1871 (nearly two per week) recorded in the Bureau of Vital Statistics, and hitherto unpublished, are interesting. 79 of these were males, and 22 females, and of that number 27 chose death by hanging, 21 by shooting, and 11 by drowning, 9 cut or stabbed themselves, 7 jumped from dizzy heights, 25 took poison, and 1 placed himself before a locomotive. It appears that the Germans during the year have been the most prone to take their own lives, having furnished forty-six, or nearly one-half of the entire number. Hanging seems to have been the favorite form of suicide, there being seventeen, a plurality over all other methods adopted by them to "shuffle off this mortal coil." Of the forty-six Germans who chose other methods than hanging, eleven put an end to existence by shooting, seven used violent and active drugs to poison themselves, three leaped from windows, three cut their throats, one stabbed, and another killed himself with a hatchet, and three chose death by drowning. Native Americans and the Irish are next upon the roll of those "rashly importunate, weary of breath." There are sixteen cases of each nationality. Six of the Americans slumbered into death by swallowing narcotic poison, five shot themselves, two took Paris green, two cut their throats, and one hanged himself. Of the Irish, six took poison, four hanged and two shot themselves, two leaped from windows, one drowned himself, and one cut his throat. Of seven English suicides, four took poison, one hanged himself, one leaped from a roof, and one drowned himself. There were three French suicides, of which number one hanged himself, one cut his throat, and one leaped from a roof. The remaining thirteen of the total number, and scattered through various nationalities, ended their lives by all the different plans above specified, except one, who threw himself before a locomotive. It is interesting to note that the Germans preferred the most violent deaths, even in the choice of poisons, such as Paris green, strychnine, etc., the most active and deadly.

—The Russian conscription in Poland, a few weeks ago, gave rise to many heart-rending scenes and even a good deal of bloodshed. Russian troops surrounded the houses of the families whose sons were to be conscripted in the dead of night, and took them out. Whenever resistance was offered, the troops fired. In Lowicz seven persons, among them two women, were killed while the conscription was enforced. Next day over twenty thousand young Poles were sent to the distant fortresses of Russia, where they will be uniformed and drilled, and whence they will not return for many years.

—The authorities of St. Louis are making war upon the milkmen under an ordinance which provides that whoever shall sell milk adulterated with water or other substance, or any milk produced from diseased cows, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of one hundred dollars. A large number of offenders have been prosecuted.

SECOND EDITION

WHO SHALL GOVERN FRANCE?

Chances of the Bourbons.

Guizot on the Situation.

The Cabinet Appointments.

All Tranquil at Paris.

Cuba and the United States.

Prospects of the Cotton Crop.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively for The Evening Telegraph.

Guizot on the Situation.

LONDON, June 6.—A letter from Guizot, published to-day, advocates the validation of the elections to the Assembly of the Duke d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville, and the settlement of a form of government for France by a vote of the National Assembly.

The Supplementary Elections.

VERSAILLES, June 6.—The official journal states that the time for holding the supplementary elections is not yet fixed. Tranquillity prevails throughout France.

The *Constitutionnel* says "the

First Duty of the Assembly

is to fill the one hundred and twenty seats in the next Assembly, define constituent powers, and finally to order a *plebiscite* for the determination of the question of the future form of government."

LONDON, June 6.—Schunecker, the

Murderer of Generals Lecomte and Clement Thomas,

has been arrested.

The Trial of Rochefort

and Assi is postponed.

Mines have been Discovered

in the sewers of Paris, intended to blow up the city.

Gambetta

is still at San Sebastian.

The New French Cabinet.

VERSAILLES, June 6.—The official journal announces the following appointments:—

M. Lambercht, Minister of the Interior;
M. Lefranc, Minister of Agriculture;
General Cissey, Minister of War;
Leon Soy, Prefect of the Seine; and
General Leflo, Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, June 6—10·30 A. M.—Cotton opened with a hardening tendency; uplands, 8@8⅛d.; Orleans, 8⅜d. Sales to-day estimated at 15,000 bales. Sales at sea, nearly due from New Orleans, at 8⅛d. for middling. The demand for cotton to arrive is immense.

LONDON, June 6—10·30 A. M.—Consols for money 91¾, and for account 91¾. Bonds of 1862, 90⅛; of 1865, old, 90⅝; of 1867, 92⅝; 10-40s, 88⅜.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 6—1·30 P. M.—American securities quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, June 6—1·30 P. M.—Cotton buoyant; uplands, nearly 8¼@8⅜d.; Orleans, 8⅜d. Sales now estimated at 20,000 bales, including 8000 for export and speculation. Sales on ship named at New Orleans at 8⅜d.

LIVERPOOL, June 6—2 P. M.—Shipments of cotton from Bombay since last report to June 5, 83,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and firm. Receipts of Wheat for three days 10,000 quarters; of American, 7500. Corn, 32s. 6d. for new. Peas, 42s. 6d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Claims of Americans in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—There is absolutely no truth in the recently published Washington special stating that General Sickles has notified the Spanish Government that the question of restoring sequestrated estates of American citizens in Cuba, etc., must be settled, as alternative of the employment of force. These very claims are referred, with all matters in dispute, for settlement by the convention recently concluded. The idea of force, therefore, is preposterous.

The Alabama Claims.

The Secretary of State himself is authority for the statement that Secretary Fish is not to be one of the arbitrators in the case of the Alabama claims, special despatches to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Cotton Crop.

Rumors having been circulated that the Department of Agriculture has predicted a very short crop of cotton in 1871, it is proper to state that the estimates of the growing crop have been made officially, and no reports concerning it have been issued this season. An estimate of comparatively acreage and a statement of the condition of the crop will be made in about two weeks.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 6—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer has continued to rise at the Pacific stations, with pleasant weather and light winds. It has remained stationary at the Rocky Mountains, and has generally fallen east of the Rocky Mountains. It has risen slightly on the East Atlantic coast. Temperature is this morning very generally lower than Monday morning. Light winds have very generally prevailed on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and the lakes, with partially cloudy and clear weather. Light rains fell on Monday on the coasts of Texas and Carolina. The extreme heat experienced from Kentucky to Iowa was followed Monday night by extended storms and heavy rains from Kansas to Illinois and Wisconsin. A very low barometer now exists in Southern Illinois and in Michigan.

Probabilities.—Partially cloudy and warm weather will probably be experienced during the rest of the day from Lake Huron to Georgia, and westward to the Mississippi, with severe local storms from Missouri to Lake Huron. Fresh easterly winds will probably prevail on the Atlantic coast. Cloudy and threatening weather, with southeasterly winds, on the Gulf.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Sad Drowning Casualty.

BOSTON, June 6.—Yesterday afternoon five young men employed in the machine shop of Davis, Wiley & Stone, at North Andover Village, were drowned in North Andover pond. They were fishing, and men and boat were capsized by a squall. Their names were Samuel Allen, John Wagstaff, William Aloey, John Warcroft, and William Bemford. Two others, Clarence Sargeant and William Holt, swam ashore.

MASONIC.

The Approaching Knights Templar Reunion at Harrisburg—An Imposing Demonstration Expected.

The annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania will be held in Harrisburg, commencing Tuesday, June 13, and continue four days—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. The occasion will be the grandest in point of display ever witnessed in this State.

NUMBER OF COMMANDERIES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

There are forty commanderies in Pennsylvania, from each of which it is expected an average of thirty to forty Sir Knights will be present, which will place in the line of procession from 1200 to 1500, and thus make a spectacle of grand and imposing appearance. Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11, of Harrisburg, which has in charge all the arrangements, has been untiring in its efforts to secure its success, and provide for the comfort of visiting Sir Knights. Ample hotel arrangements have been prepared, railroad facilities secured, and the hospitality of the citizens of Harrisburg guaranteed, so that in the fullest respect every feature of the affair will be a credit to the order. By act of Assembly the entire control of the Capitol grounds and buildings has been given to the Sir Knights order, who will hold possession thereof for the four days of the meeting.

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS DURING CONCLAVE.

The first day's proceedings of the conclave will be in the hall of the House of Representatives, and, of course, secret. The second day's proceedings will be the election of officers, and other secret business of the order, in the same locality. In the evening of Wednesday (second day) a full dress parade will take place on West State street, which will be the beginning of the imposing spectacle to occur on Thursday. At the close of the procession a public installation of officers will take place in the Methodist church, Locust street; on which occasion an oration will be delivered by Sir Sidney Hayden.

IMPOSING CHARACTER OF THE DEMONSTRATION.

The preparations already on foot for the decoration of private and public buildings along the line of procession are all of the most extensive character.

It is already ascertained that many of the most celebrated bands of music from different parts of the State and country will be present, while among the Sir Knights will be some of the most distinguished public men in Pennsylvania.

THE WEATHER.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 7·43 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale:—

Place of Observation.	*Barometer.*	*Thermometer.*	*Direction of Wind.*	*Velocity.*	*Force of Wind.*	*State of Weather.*
Baltimore........	30·03	72	E.	8	Gentle.	Hazy
Boston........	30·10	69	S. W.	7	Gentle.	Fair
Cape May	30·01	61	E.	6	Gentle.	Cloud
Charleston, S. C.	29·89	74	N. E.	3	V. gent.	Fair
Chicago........	29·74	71	N. W.	14	Brisk.	t strm
Cincinnati........	29·84	78	S. E.	3	V. gent.	Clear
Detroit	29·73	74	S.	11	Gentle.	Fair
Key West, Fla.	29·92	79	S. E.	5	Gentle.	Cloud
Memphis	29·82	78	S. W.	1	....	Fair
Mt. Washington.	30·17	43	W.	1	....	Clear
New York......	30·02	67	E.	8	Gentle.	Clear
Norfolk........	29·96	75	E.	7	Gentle.	Clear
Omaha	29·83	68	N. W.	3	V. gent.	Fair
Oswego........	29·84	66	S. E.	6	Gentle.	Clear
Philadelphia	30·04	72	E.	..	....	Cloud
Pittsburg........	30·04	75	......	..	Calm.	Fair
St. Louis........	29·61	70	N.	6	Gentle.	l. rain
Washington	29·98	71	E.	1	Gentle.	Clear
Wilmington, N.C	29·91	72	N. E.	..	....	Cloud

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, June 6, 1871.

The city banks, in their usual weekly exhibit last night, again give an unusually favorable account of their condition. The deposits during the week have increased $1,332,375, and the legal tenders $658,460. There has also been a very heavy expansion in the loans, amounting to $1,147,764. The business at the banks shows a corresponding increase of $2,820,903, and the balances are heavier by $1,080,761. Notwithstanding this increase in loans the condition of the banks is highly favorable to increased ease. They hold large unemployed balances, and find it difficult to dispose of them either on call or time contracts. Rates, as usual, are easy and nominal.

Gold is quiet and steady, with sales varying between 112⅛@112¼, closing at 112⅛.

Government bonds are not offered to any extent in this market, and prices are about the same as quoted yesterday.

The stock market revived this morning, and prices under a sharp demand and an easy money market advanced materially. Sales of City 6s at 100 for the new issues.

Reading Railroad was in great demand, and all offerings were taken freely at 58⅛@58·56. Pennsylvania was also active and stronger, selling at 61¾@61⅞. Sales of Lehigh Valley at 62¾; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 52⅛@52¼; Catawissa, preferred, at 48, and Philadelphia and Erie at 28¼, for a trifling lot.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pa 6s 2 se....	107⅛	200 sh Leh Nav St..	39
$2600 City 6s, New. c&p...	100	300 do.. ...b5.	39
$800 do........	100	100 do.....s60.	38⅞
$1000 Pa R mt..reg.	94¾	100 do.........	39
$4000 do.........	94¾	100 do.... s29.	39
$5000 Leh gold L...	93½	200 do.....s30.	39
$2000 Read 6s, '43-80	97	600 do.....s60.	38⅞
$5000 Pa & N Y C 7s	86½	36 sh Penna R....	61¾
$4000 Leh V Con ln.	82	200 do.........	61¾
$1000 W Pa R bds..	82	2 do.........	61¼
1000 sh Reading R...	58·56	221 sh Cata Prf....	48
500 do.........	58⅛	200 do.....s60.	48
50 sh 13th & 15th R	24⅛	300 sh O C & A R.s30	52⅛

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 South Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—New U. S. 5s of 1881, 111⅛@111¼; U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117⅜; do. 1862, 111⅜@112; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, new, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1867, do. 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1868, do. 114⅛@114⅜; 10-40s, 109⅞@110. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115⅜@115⅝; Gold, 112@112¼; Silver, 107@108½; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 91½@91⅝; Central Pacific Railroad, 102½@102⅝; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 84¼@84⅝.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M..........	112¼	10·51 A. M..........	112⅜
10·31 "	112⅛	10·52 "	112¼
10·35 "	111⅞	10·53 "	112⅜

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, June 6.—Bark is nominal at $30 ℘ ton for No. 1 Quercitron. Tanner's bark continues to arrive freely, and sells at $15@21 ℘ cord for chestnut and Spanish oak.

Flour is in moderate demand from the local trade, but shippers are not operating to any extent. Holders of fresh ground lots are quite firm in their views, but old stock is dull and weak. Sales of 1000 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·62½@5·87½; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $6·50@6·75; Minnesota do. do. at $7@7·25; Pennsylvania do. do., at $6·25@6·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do., at $7@7·50; and fancy brands at 7·75@9, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·87½@6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is very quiet, and prices are not so firm. Sales of red Western at $1·63@1·68; amber at $1·68@1·70; 2000 bushels Iowa spring at $1·55; and white at $1·70@1·84. Rye may be quoted at $1·12@1·15 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is dull at the decline noted yesterday. Sales of 3000 bushels at 73c. for yellow, and 72@72½c. for Western mixed. Oats are less active, and 1c. lower. 800 bushels white Western sold at 68c.

In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Whisky is dull. We quote Western iron-bound at 94c.

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To-Day's Specie Shipments.

Sunday-school Celebrations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively for The Evening Telegraph.

Specie Shipments.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Specie shipments to Europe to-day, $161,500; engagements for to-morrow, $500,000.

The forty-second anniversary of

The Brooklyn Sunday School Union

is being celebrated to-day. Probably twenty-five thousand children are in line of the various processions. There is much enthusiasm.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, June 6—10·30 A. M.—Wheat quiet and easier; $1·27, seller June; $1·27⅛, seller last half; $1·27, seller July.

Corn firm; 52⅞c., seller June; 53⅞@54c., seller July.

	Receipts.	*Ship'ts.*		*Rece pts.*	*Ship'ts.*
Flour, bbls.	5,000	1,000	Oats, bus....	20,000	15,000
Wheat, bus.	50,000	57,000	Rye, bus	2,000	none.
Corn, bus..	242,000	169,000	Barley, bus..	1,000	none.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 6.—Cotton buoyant but unsettled, and no accurate quotations can be given. Holders are very firm, and ask above New York figures. Flour quiet and weak excepting for choice sound grades; Howard street superfine, $5·25@6; extras, $6·25@7·25; family, $7·25@8·50; City Mills superfine, $5·25@7·25; extras, $6·50@8; family, $8@11; Western superfine, $5·37½@6; extras, $5·37½@7·25; family, $7·25@8·25. Wheat dull; Ohio and Indiana, $1·55@1·60. Southern white Corn steady at 78@79c.; Southern yellow, 76@78c. Oats quiet and firm at 64@68c. Pork unchanged. Bacon weak; shoulders, 7@7½c.; rib sides, 9@9½c.; clear rib, 9⅞@9⅞c.; sugar-cured Hams, 16@17c. Lard dull at 11@11½c. Whisky, 93½@94c.

HOMŒOPATHY.

Twenty-eighth Anniversary of the American Institute of Homœopathy—First Day's Session—Address by the President—Reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Other Officers—The Bureau of Clinical Medicine.

For years past it has been the custom of the medical men of the new school to hold a meeting of the delegates from the various States and from subordinate societies, and in this assemblage the best talent of the profession meet together.

At the twenty-seventh anniversary of the American Institute of Homœopathy, held in Chicago in June, 1870, invitations were extended to the Institute to meet in Philadelphia in June, 1871, by the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania and by the Homœopathic Medical Society of this city. These invitations were accepted, and a committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements. Early yesterday morning the members of the Institute commenced to arrive in the city. In the evening an initiatory levee was held at the residence of Constantine Herring, M. D., Nos. 112 and 114 N. Twelfth street. Dr. and Mrs. Herring entertained their guests in a handsome manner.

At ten o'clock this morning the delegates assembled in the hall of the Mercantile Library Association for the transaction of business.

Dr. H. N. Guernsey, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, in a brief speech welcomed the delegates to the city.

The President of the Institute, Dr. D. H. Beckwith, of Cleveland, Ohio, then replied as follows:—

I beg leave to express my gratitude for the honor you have conferred on me in selecting my humble self to preside over your deliberations. I respectfully ask your forbearance and indulgence in the performance of the duties that devolve upon me during the present session. It is now eleven years since we last met in this great and beautiful city—the second metropolis of our country; honored in history as the birth-place of our Constitution.

Almost within hearing of our voices the tree of American liberty was planted! Here a few noble patriots, with daring scarce known in the world's history, broke the shackles of our bondage and declared our national freedom; with heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness do we revere the memory of those few fearless men who vouchsafed to our country its liberties and to a glorious nation its existence! Not less honored is the spot on which they stood—the same ground we to-day occupy—made memorable through all time of our country's existence as the birthplace of freedom! And since our national banner first waved in unmolested freedom from the tower of yon old Independence Hall until now, has this city been truly called the Mecca of American medical literature.

This city has not alone the honor of originating the first medical college on this side of the Atlantic, but it has the higher honor of establishing the first medical college in the world where the pure and true science of the healing art of homœopathy was taught; and in all the arts and sciences she has been second to none.

We all remember the hearty and cordial welcome we received from our brethren at that meeting, eleven years ago, and how harmonious were all our transactions, by representatives from every State in the Union, and as we then parted to meet in one year at the "Queen City of the West," little did we anticipate the great and momentous events that were about to transpire in our country! Who then thought that an intestine strife was about to take place among our heretofore united people; of the rivers of blood that would flow, and of the thousands upon thousands of human lives that were soon to be sacrificed, and the untold treasures that were to be spent to save our national unity, and to preserve unharmed the tree of liberty, originally planted on this very soil.

And while we mourn with numberless tears the dead, whose lives were sacrificed to maintain our national perpetuity, our hearts are filled with gratitude to Him, the restorer of all peace, that we are again permitted to meet in our annual gathering, a truly national institute, with no division of sentiment; a body of representatives from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from ocean to ocean. We are again here to receive the same cordial welcome that was so generously bestowed upon us before.

Gentlemen, it is with infinite delight that we may contemplate the growth and prosperity of our Institute. A little more than a quarter of a century ago a few pioneers, less in numbers than the Institute is years old, met in the city of New York and originated what is now the largest medical body in the world, and the oldest in this country, "The American Institute of Homœopathy."

To be a member of such a distinguished body may well awaken the pride of every true and honest physician. Some of those noble pioneers we have still with us—little did they think when they organized this body, that such would be its rapid growth, prosperity and usefulness—not even the most sanguine among them could have conceived that in their lifetime an organization representing an innovation in the time-worn theories of the science of medicine with so few representatives and patrons, could have attained its present dimensions, and it is but due to those few living originators that we give more heed to their counsel, and become willing listeners to their long and extensive experience, and not ourselves occupy too much time of the institute that more properly belongs to them by right of age. We may well pension them with our gratitude for their noble undertaking, in organizing and maintaining in its purity this organization.

Many of the respected founders of this Institute have gone to a better land. They died with their armor on, working in full faith of the immortal science discovered by the illustrious Hahnemann. May their memory never depart from us, and may their noble example of self-sacrifice and devotion to the cause of Homœopathy be imitated by us, and may we measure them by that standard so truly theirs—the "good alone are great."

Not less gratifying is it for us to contemplate the unprecedentedly rapid growth of our science of medicine. Still within the memory of many of us was the introduction of homœopathy in this country by the lamented Dr. Gram (who, we are happy to say, is having a suitable monument erected to his memory).

In the States and Canadas we have nearly ten thousand reputable physicians and surgeons. In this country, alone, seven colleges, in which the curriculum of studies is not surpassed by any, and where the requirements for graduation are now becoming more rigid than that of any other school of medicine.

The numerous hospitals, dispensaries, and asylums, although supported by individual efforts, are in such a condition as to be worthy of our pride. Our patrons are found everywhere among the intelligent and educated, and are numbered by millions. With such a growth in the few past years, who can foretell our future destiny—and at how short a period in the the world's coming history will homœopathy be the prevailing practice of medicine. God speed the day when right shall rule and overpower might, and truth shall everywhere prevail.

We have not only been violently opposed by the opposite school of medicine, but the Government has withheld the aid and support that so rightfully belonged to us. Even during the late war none of our brave soldiers and sailors, if sick or dying with disease, or giving their last drop of patriotic blood that the country might be preserved, were allowed a physician or surgeon of their choice, but must, forsooth, take what the regulations of allopathy directed, until many of us felt the force of the old expression of our forefathers when seeking freedom, "No taxation without representation."

Our arrogant neighbors have since attempted to make the strong arm of the Government subserve their ends of opposition to us, in not permitting the poor sick and disabled pensioner to allow us to judge of the disability and amount of his pension—simply because we disagreed with them in the practice of medicine. Many of our pension surgeons were discharged with full assurance from the department that their duties had been well performed. Their removal was for no other cause than being homœopaths.

During the war, while the welfare of our country was at stake, many of our physicians and surgeons entered the ranks as common soldiers—they were willing to sacrifice their right for their country's honor, and their nation's flag. But, since the close of the war, the country no longer in danger of being divided or overthrown, the profession to a man has risen to resent these outrages which the Pension Department perpetrated upon us. Delegates were sent from many of the States to confer with the President of the United States, asking of him to remove the Commissioner of Pensions, and with commendable promptness our petitions have been granted.

Nothing has transpired, since our existence as an organization, that has looked so favorably to our soon attaining our just and equal claims, as the change in the sentiment of public opinion for the past twelve months. The path of our duty in the future is evident; we must follow that well-known axiom that "in unity there is strength," and let no minor considerations exist among us to cause divisions.

Let not the East nor the West, nor any part of the country, claim superiority of practice, but with generosity and liberality allow every physician to prescribe as his honest conclusions may dictate, provided he adheres to the fundamental law in medicine. *Similia similibus curantur.* We should have but one object before us, namely:—The advancement of medical science.

To accomplish this great work we must liberally support our colleges, and then expect of them a high standard of medical education, and insist that diplomas shall only be granted to those students who are well qualified to receive them. It is our duty on all occasions to condemn irregular practice, and encourage the weak to have more confidence in the principles of cure, for it is not the medicine that fails, but the physician who prescribes it.

Our literature has reached a high standard in books and periodicals. The latter require for their maintenance our unanimous support. We should not withhold from the profession or the public our observations and experience when they are useful.

Hospitals and dispensaries are found in almost all the cities of the globe, and they require our aid and influence. Each member of the Institute should consider that he has a certain amount of public work to further the general interests of all.

I wish to call your attention to the necessity of selecting young men of education, whose abilities will make them good practitioners, and adopting them as students in your offices; young men of such moral character and sterling worth as will make them prominent citizens and leading physicians.

I know many of you do not wish a student in your office, and you refuse every applicant who comes before you. And these young men who are anxious to obtain a medical education seek it surrounded by influences by which their minds become prejudiced against the teachings and doctrines of Homœopathy.

If every practitioner of our school of medicine in the United States would secure one or two students and prepare them for our colleges, it would accomplish more each year for the good and prosperity of Homœopathy than all other causes combined. Did you ever realize what an army you could prepare in so short a time by bringing properly qualified recruits to fill the ranks in our profession?

Since we have by the late action of the Government received at least some assurance that no particular sect or creed of medicine is to receive its sanction and patronage, we should take all active measures that are honorable to secure our proportion of appointments in all institutions supported by the people.

In the University of Michigan our friends have long since laid claim to a representative in the medical department, and petitions signed by thousands of the prominent men of that State were sent to the Legislature of 1870 and 1871, asking them to direct the regents of the State University to appoint a chair of theory and practice of medicine, and one on materia medica of our school. The bill thus providing for two professorships passed the house by a vote of 61 ayes to 25 nays.

During the session of one hundred days, no bill was introduced that was so strongly supported and so violently opposed. When the bill reached the Senate the professors of the medical department and their friends throughout the State determined to defeat the bill. The friends of the bill were sanguine that it would pass. At this moment a division in the Homœopathic profession entered the Senate and the bill was defeated by a majority of 2.

The effort to obtain a professorship in the University will again be made in 1871-2 before the next Legislature, and I hope and pray that every division in the profession will be healed, and that all of us will work to secure this which rightfully belongs to us.

The time will soon come when this country will establish a national university, and among its teachings will be included medical science. Diplomas from such an institution will be sought after by most young men entering the profession. Every effort will be made by the old school to entirely control the medical department that will be established in that university.

To prevent any such lamentable occurrence each member of this institute should consider himself bound by the most solemn duty to oppose all legislation that would compromise our rights as a school of medicine. And I hope our Bureau on Legislation will always be ready to work and act with all State and county societies to procure equality in Congressional appointments where medical men are required. They should see to it that no State laws are allowed to exist which give priority to any school in its teachings.

The great struggle of the present day is between the spirit of progressive medicine on the one hand, and conservatism on the other. The latter, by organized combinations, endeavor to monopolize all departments in scientific medicine and practical surgery. They have, until a few years past, had entire control of ophthalmic and aural surgery, but to-day we have representatives in nearly all our large cities engaged in the treatment of that class of diseases.

To promote the interest of this important department, I would recommend the establishment of a Bureau of Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery.

All things have their proper times and seasons: their periods of growth and progression. The time has arrived in the history of this society when it ranks as a great national organization, and when each succeeding year sees our membership greatly increased. The mightier we become as an organized power the more is expected of us in our profession.

Look at the proceedings of the session of 1864, and compare them with those of 1870, and you will see that more than ten times as much medical literature was produced by the members of the Institute the latter as the former year. It is expected that each bureau devote its energies to the production of a medical literature, which, in its proper department, shall do honor to the society as a scientific organization.

In our younger days, when prizes were offered for essays for the purpose of stimulating the scholars to a greater effort, it was a fact that better compositions were written than when no prizes were offered. The system of offering premiums and prizes will stimulate the members of every organization where competition is expected; and I doubt not if prizes were offered it would add greatly to the energy and efficiency of our different bureaus.

I would therefore suggest that every member who accepts his appointment in a bureau, pay to the chairman of that special department a certain designated sum, the aggregate to furnish a prize for the best essay produced in that bureau, to be awarded at our next meeting.

Other matters that I deem important for the institute to take into consideration I will not at present suggest, as I have no doubt they will in the course of the session be brought up and properly disposed of.

I hope the Bureau on Necrology will pay just tribute to the memory of our dead the past year. But few of our members since we last met have been called home to reap the rewards of their labor.

Gentlemen, in conclusion allow me to offer an humble tribute to the memory of Walter Williamson, that great and good physician, who has died since our last annual gathering. He was one of the oldest veterans in the profession: always ready and willing to bear his part in contributing to and building up and sustaining the American Institute of Homœopathy.

That life which he devoted to the good of mankind, and to the advancement of medical science, was sacrificed in his profession. "The character upon which death set his seal, is filled with beautiful and impressive contrasts." In this society he was one of our strongest representatives, a man of prompt action and ready resources. When called upon for his opinion, his words were few, but expressive of sentiments that held the closest attention of his auditory.

He avoided petty wranglings and foible discussions, for his mind soared far above them. He loved order and harmony, and always cultivated them. He looked upon the American Institute as the great centre of the medical profession, and believed the time occupied by us in our deliberations belonged to every member of the profession alike, and not to the few. He has left us a noble example, the highest professional reputation, one that will live for ages to come.

In no part of our country will his loss be felt more than in this city; here is the home of his wife and children—the friends of his manhood, the companions of his early professional labors, the county medical society that he assisted in organizing, the medical journal to which he was a contributor, the college which was always dear to him—here was his warm friends and patrons that often welcomed his cheerful face at their bedsides.

It is not for me to dwell on his many and exalted virtues, for they are known to you all—would that he could have lived to be with us to-day. Well do I remember his last words as he bade us farewell in the city of Chicago, "We hope to have a glorious meeting in Philadelphia next year." I know those words embody the sentiments of every member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

On motion of Dr. T. B. Wilson, of Cleveland, Ohio, a committee of three, consisting of the mover and Drs. J. C. Burgher, of Pittsburg, and J. T. Talbot, of Boston, Mass., was appointed to report upon the President's address.

The Chair announced the following committees:—

On Credentials—Drs. H. M. Smith, of New York; W. E. Freeman, of Wilmington, N. C.; Horace Payne, of Albany; J. E. James, of Philadelphia.

Auditing—Drs. J. T. Talbot, of Boston; E. F. Baker, of Davenport, Iowa; H. M. Payne, of New York, S. R. Beckwith, of Cincinnati; H. M. Smith, of New York; L. E. Ober, of La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Dr. R. Ludlow, of Chicago, General Secretary of the Institute, then submitted the annual report for 1870, which was received and ordered to be printed.

On motion, it was resolved to hold but one session each day, and that to be from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Dr. B. W. James, from the Committee on Arrangements, announced that at 4 P. M. to-day the members, together with their ladies and friends, would meet at the Navy Yard, to take an excursion in the Delaware at the invitation of Commodore Emmons. To-morrow at 9 A. M. the members will meet in Independence Hall to be presented to the Mayor. At 4 P. M. they will assemble in parlor C, Continental Hotel, together with their ladies, for the purpose of taking a drive through Fairmount Park.

Dr. E. M. Kellogg, of New York, Treasurer of the Institute, submitted a report showing the receipts during the year to have been $2170·59, and the expenditures [illegible]

A number of suggestions relative to a change in the by-laws were referred to the committee appointed to consider the President's address.

Dr. S. M. Cate, of Salem, Mass., chairman of the Bureau of Clinical Medicine, presented the following papers, "Shall we Vaccinate?" by Dr. J. B. Mandeville, of Newark, N. J.; "Diarrhœa," by Dr. J. C. Burgher, of Pittsburg, Pa.; "Prevalent Diseases of Ohio from June, 1870, to June, 1871, by Dr. D. H. Beckwith, of Cleveland, Ohio; "Catarrhal Fever," by Dr. O. P. Baker, of Riomond, Indiana; "Medical Maxims," by Dr. Miller, of Syracuse, N. Y.; "Parricides," by Dr. Beckwith, of Zanesville, Ohio; "Scrofulosis," by Mr. S. M. Cate, of Salem, Mass. All of the above were referred to the Committee on Publication.

The Finance Committee submitted a report, recommending that the annual subscription be raised from $2 to $5, in view of the deficit reported by the treasurer of the institute.

Dr. Swazee, of Massachusetts, moved that the recommendation of the committee be adopted.

Dr. T. P. Wilson, of Cleveland, Ohio, thought that the matter, being a change of the by-laws, should be referred to the committee on the consideration of the president's address. He made a motion to that effect, which was voted down, and the report of the committee was finally adopted.

The paper upon "Scrofulosis" was then read by its author, Dr. S. M. Cate, of Salem, Mass., which was received and laid before the meeting for discussion.

Dr. Watson, of Utica, N. Y., moved that the rules be suspended to allow the Committee on Legislation to report. Agreed to.

Dr. T. S. Verdi, of Washington, D. C., chairman of the Committee on Legislation, submitted a report, setting forth at length the opposition on the part of the allopathic physicians to any action by the Homœopathists of the District of Columbia to obtain from Congress a recognition of their right to practice in the district. The committee also reported that they had introduced into Congress a bill opening all medical offices within the gift of the Government to graduates of any medical college in this country or any other. The following resolutions were appended to the report:—

Resolved, That the American Institute of Homœopathy recognizes in the attempt of allopathic physicians for proscribing homœopathic physicians from offices of trust under the United States Government, and the action of the American Medical Association, and of the Medical Association of Washington, in ostracising Dr. C. C. Cox for associating with a homœopathic physician in the Board of Health of the District of Columbia, a conspiracy against the rights and the freedom of American citizens.

Resolved, That secret sessions are held by persons and associations belonging to a class known as allopathic physicians, in which men are denounced for holding political and professional views different from their own, for which causes they undertake to, and do, punish the offender by ostracism and defamation, and by precluding him from the right of consultation which properly belong to all medical men.

Resolved, That in so doing they cause great injury to honorable and scientific men, and to the people who, in their greatest need are deprived of the benefits derived from consultation with physicians by this unwarranted and malicious interference.

Dr. D. Holt, of Lowell, Mass., was in favor of the resolutions. They were written in a fair spirit, and there was a large class of allopathic physicians whom they would protect.

Dr. Swazee was opposed to them. He thought it better for homœopathists to stand aloof from the dirty work of the allopathists in ostracizing their own members.

Dr. Verdi, in support of his resolutions, said the allopathists still continued their opposition to the homœopathists. He characterized them as nothing else but conspirators sitting in secret conclave. They stooped to vilify the homœopathists in the worst manner.

Dr. Watson styled the action of the allopathists in attempting to dictate to the United States Government what class of medical men they shall put into office as an unwarrantable piece of impudence. He was in favor of obtaining some Congressional legislation in the premises, and trusted the resolution would prevail.

Dr. McManus, of Baltimore, said homœopathy could only be vindicated by its success. It had nothing else to vindicate it. He thought the action of Dr. Verdi in fighting the opposition in Washington a sensible move, as it brought him prominently before the public.

Dr. Bull doubted the expediency of styling their opponents conspirators. He was not certain whether it was right, whether it was wise. He counselled moderation in the wording of the resolutions.

Dr. Watson did not deem the language employed in the least too strong, as the allopathists had for years been using the most scurrilous language in their attacks upon them.

On motion of Dr. Morse the resolutions were referred to a committee, with instructions to report at 10 A. M. to-day, upon the adoption of more moderate language in their wording.

Dr. McManus submitted the report of the Board of Censors, after which the meeting adjourned.

This evening the annual address will be delivered by Dr. T. P. Wilson, of Cleveland, Ohio.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE OHIO DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The Ohio Democratic platform contains fourteen resolutions, of which two consist of a "caving in" by the Democracy of that State to the Republican policies concerning slavery and reconstruction, ten others present abstract views with which Republicans generally will not take issue, and the remaining two are occupied with denouncing the Ku-klux law, and demanding that the five-twenty bonds be paid in greenbacks. Greenbacks are now so nearly at a par with gold, and the point involved in this question has been worn so threadbare, that nothing more remains of it. The denunciation of the Ku-klux law is not expected to lead to any substantial results, as that statute is likely to remain upon the books until it expires by its own limitation. Altogether, therefore, the pith of the platform lies in its ratification of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments, thereby pledging the Democratic party of Ohio to sustain, as accomplished facts, the emancipation of the slaves and negro suffrage. This is the coat which the Republican party put on seven years ago. It has done them so good service that it is hard to see how the Democracy can get much wear out of it. Certainly, it cannot be announced as a party issue that the Democracy forsake their old ways and accept the Republican view of questions, seven or five years after they have ceased to be questions. In short, we learn from this Ohio platform that the Democratic party is sailing so close to the wind that it actually has lost its wind and is drifting. It is unable to raise a single issue that has point or force. Most of its declarations raise no issue whatever, and might as well have related to the time for planting marrowfat peas. No issue, for instance, can be made with the Republican party on the point that the powers not vested in the General Government are reserved to the States or the people; nor that the States are equal; nor that the provinces of the General and State Governments are distinct.

If the Ohio platform could convey any instruction or value to anybody, it must be to Jeff. Davis and his rear brigade of invincible Bourbons, who are determined to believe that through the Democratic party of the North they can yet restore slavery and in some way vindicate secession. Mr. Davis, in his Atlanta speech, predicts that the ultimate rebel triumph is to come in this manner. The Democratic party of Ohio assures us that Mr. Davis is a false prophet. His reputation in that capacity was already very pronounced; but it is not to be regretted that, so soon after his Atlanta speech, its chief positions should be shown to be false by the declarations of the Democrats of Ohio.

We see in the Ohio platform about all the timber that could at present be mustered for a Democratic national platform, and how weak an effort it would be. Probably the intention of its framers was merely to get the dead issues buried, so that the party could come to "business" in its forthcoming Presidential race in 1872. Still, the present platform would not have been so tame if the Democrats of Ohio could have found anything more to say or better worth saying. The truth is that by having stood aloof from the events of the past ten years, they have virtually lost the power to do anything of value for some years to come. They have neither the leaders, the votes, nor the principles that can awaken enthusiasm or inspire confidence.

MODERN TEMPLARS.

From the N. Y. World.

New York has become accustomed to strange sights. The great metropolis of the West proves its metropolitan character yearly more and more decisively by its growing indifference to spectacles the most startling and the most varied. With hospitality for all, with amazement for none, it welcomes company after company from all quarters of the earth, and turns an equal gaze of transient attention upon Chinese ambassadors and Fenian captives, Japanese daimios and British princes. The newspaper is thought to be a tolerably complete mirror of the daily life of communities; but no newspaper can possibly reflect with impartial accuracy the life of a genuine metropolis. New York, like Paris or London, has many sides, and is made up of diverse camps and congregations of men divided from each other, much more completely than in London and more completely even than in Paris, by language, by customs, by habits of life and labor, by social ties, and by personal tastes. It is physically and morally out of the question that any abstract and brief chronicle of the time should really reproduce with general truth and with truth of details the complete daily being and doing of such a capital. There will be exaggeration in this direction, inadequacy in that; falsehood of proportion, of foreshortening, of light and shade, to speak the jargon of the painters, are inevitable. You take up your paper to-day and read to your profound astonishment that the city was yesterday stirred to its depths by some criminal catastrophe or tickled to death by some social or political comedy of which you had not so much as heard. If you are a man of the world and addicted "to the pomps and vanities," you stumble upon the flaming narrative of some "wedding in high life" in which the splendors of Oriental opulence combined with the charms of Occidental taste to illustrate the social distinction of some brilliantly "fashionable" family whose very existence you had not till that moment so much as suspected. A man may live in New York, as he may live in London or in Paris, for long years, surrounded by an extensive circle of friends, and enjoying all the delights of activity in his calling and of cultivated intercourse with his associates, to find in the course of some tour in foreign parts or of some sojourn at a watering-place that the very street in which he lives teems with families as accomplished, as busy, as prosperous as any within the circle of his own acquaintances, whose names are yet as strange to his and his name as strange to their ears as if they lived in Cincinnati or he in San Francisco.

The New York newspapers of Sunday, for example, read in Chicago or New Orleans, would lead the people reading them to suppose that the whole city was thrown into a state of excitement over the parade through its streets of an astonishing procession of Knights Templar escorting some forty or fifty of their comrades to an ocean steamer in which these were to embark for Europe. As a matter of fact we venture to say that not one man in ten out of the whole city population so much as heard the music of this strange procession, or knew of its existence until he read the story of the Templars and their tour in his newspaper.

And yet there was certainly something strange, unusual, and worth noting in this demonstration. Precisely what a "Knight Templar" extant in this nineteenth century and in the State of Pennsylvania may be we profess not to know. It is difficult to conceive what there can possibly be in common between the white-mantled warrior-monks who held Acre to the death against the Moslem, and whom a profligate king, when the cross no longer needed their arms in battle, surrendered over to awful tortures and to slanders not less awful, and a company of respectable pacific citizens of Pennsylvania marching harmlessly about the friendly highways of New York in straight-collared black coats, with plumes in their hats and embroidered girdles and capes and aprons upon their portly persons. Yet here they are, these respectable citizens of Pennsylvania, not only arraying themselves like Solomon in all his glory, but starting off in a solid battalion across the Atlantic, with intent to visit the remotest sites of the Templars of old in Europe and the East. When we stop to think about it, is it not truly an extraordinary phenomenon?

From one point of view the phenomenon would seem to be intelligible enough. Without dwelling on the charitable uses to which the friends of such organizations as this assert that they are mainly devoted, it is clear, we think, that their existence may be adequately accounted for by the thirst of Americans for something richer and more picturesque than the monotonous round of business and of grinding personal cares. We erate on high days and holidays about the servile love of effete Europeans for hierarchical grandeurs and parade. But if Europeans love these things it is less because they are Europeans than because they are men. Our own people prove this when they array themselves picturesquely, meet in "lodges" and "encampments," and go about with "beauseants," and with baldrics. Nature driven out with a pitchfork comes back triumphantly. When we find well-to-do citizens in smoky Pennsylvania towns persuading themselves that they are the modern representatives of Brian de Bois Guilbert, and putting on for a promenade through the highways garments of silver and silk and gold, we may be pretty sure that life in a Pennsylvania town leaves, as the French say, "something to be desired." Ah, how should it not? Not even in New York is a life of mere "getting and spending" such an existence as the better kind of those who lead it find really tolerable. They are always trying to knock out a window here or a door there in the dull casemate of their experience, in the hope of catching a breath of fresh air or a gleam of sunshine. These forty-six Pennsylvanians, with their red-cross banner and their astonishing pantaloons and plumes, wandering off over the ocean to spend the Fourth of July with the premier earl of England in one of England's noblest and most exquisite baronial castles, and purposing pilgrimages to consecrated shrines in the Mediterranean and the Levant, were really a notable apparition among us, were it but as an eloquent, albeit unconscious, protest against the adequacy of prose and of routine to the needs of human nature. Man shall not live by bread alone; and playing at Knights Templar is better than not playing at all.

BLUE GLASS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Are we mistaken? Can it be that the first warning note of the millennium has sounded, and of all places in the world has wakened Philadelphia? What else does this mean? Here we have, in a modest pamphlet, the final discovery of all ages, a discovery which is to annihilate death and disease in matter and in mind, and restore the world to its pristine freshness and beauty. What is the Darwinian theory or wire-drawn hypothesis of correlation of forces, or any other purblind groping after primal causes, to this? Here is the secret of the Sphynx unriddled; here is life itself, all in a pane of blue glass! The world has been searching for five thousand years, at least, for the secret of its being; for this in vain did astrologers ransack the stars, alchemists summon Osiris and Astaroth to their laboratories, and Ponce de Leon lose himself in Mississippi mud; "prophets and kings desired it long, and died without the sight;" and now, in the nineteenth century, an old gentleman stumbles upon it while walking about in his eight-by-ten back-yard, in a pane of glass—blue glass!

Let us, if possible, calm ourselves, and convey to our readers these good tidings. The discoverer is, we learn, a general, an "armi"-potent soldier, who, during our national struggle, incessantly and valiantly did lead the puissant Home Guards up and down the streets of Philadelphia. But although thus bred in the wars, like Coriolanus, he is by no means "ill-schooled in bolted language." His warfare over, he devoted himself during these piping times of peace to wooing science and nature, with what result this latest great birth of truth into the world attests. The first conception of his discovery came upon him, he tells us, while gazing at the sky, whose color he found to be blue. How the second idea of glass was suggested, we know not; but we next find him with the theory firmly established in his own mind that the germ of all growth and life lay in blue glass. He covered a grapery with it, and in five months two-inch vines had grown forty-five feet; in a year they bore grapes by the wagon-load. He covered a piggery with it; the three sows under the violet glass increased 12 lbs. more than three sows in a common pen; a barrow pig at the same time increased much more rapidly, owing to the abnormal development of greed and viciousness which enabled him to seize on more than his share of food. Rising in the scale of animal nature, the General next sequestrated an Alderney bull calf just born, and apparently dying, under the violet glass. In a few hours it got up and ate with great vivacity; the next day it began to grow. "Its growth was so apparent," says the General, "that as its hind-quarter was then growing, I directed my son to measure it. It grew six inches in fifty days, carrying its lateral development with it." The calf grew and the General continued to measure its hind quarter for four months, when the experiment ceased. The calf was a full-grown, finished animal, and went out from under the glass. The General has unfortunately carried his experiments no higher, but suggests that architects be at once directed to roof our houses with the life-producing violet hue. Thus can health not only be restored to the invalid, but youth to the aged. We "can produce in the temperate regions the early maturity of the tropics, and develop in the young a generation, physically and intellectually, which will become a marvel to mankind." We can believe it. The very contemplation of the idea afar off of these unborn generations seated through the ages of the vast hereafter at their pap and primers under blue glass, fills the mind with awe and astonishment. Or will pap and primers be necessary? If the body and brain of an Alderney calf find development without them, why not a human being? What to do with future babies is one of our most vexing national problems just now; women are trying to shirk them for their higher duties, and men have not yet consented to take them up. "Put them under blue glass," says the General; "behold my grapes and sows!" Was ever relief more timely? We look upon it as a providential interference on behalf of the Advanced Female.

But why should the benefit of this great discovery be left to posterity? Why not roof Tammany with blue glass? or the Capitol? If the glazier can supply abnormal virtue, and wisdom, and knowledge at the expense of a few panes and putty, let him go to work. Though it destroy the occupation of press and pulpit, glass is a less noisy reformer than either. But stay! We reckon without our host, the General. His glass, he promises, will develop only the germs already present. Can we hope it will make practical reasoners and genial, gracious gentlemen out of the material it has there to work on? The most violet of lenses did not turn his swine into grapes. The barrow pig offers us a significant hint. Its greed and viciousness increased in proportion with its muscle. Let us be cautious. The slight want of suavity, for instance, perceptible in General Butler's character might develop, in the space of time needed to make a butting ox out of a calf, into a character unpleasant for the country to deal with. Imagine, too, Mr. Carpenter's personal graces and powers of speech under the prism for six months! The nation may carry its debt, but there are some weights under which it would totter and fall.

DEMOCRACY, PAST AND PROSPECTIVE.

From The Four Quarters.

A recapitulation of the vicissitudes of the Democratic party and their causes in the past ten or twelve years, as a matter of history and a premonitor against their recurrence, may not be inopportune at this time.

In 1860 the first of its series of national defeats occurred.

Why?

Because unwisdom and sectional jealousy prevailed in the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, and extended to the people.

In 1864 it had its second national defeat, and wherefore?

It went before the people with a declaration that the war was a failure and should be stopped. The first assumption was not borne out by fact; the second did not reflect the sentiment of the mass of voters, and both together not only served to bring out the full vote of the Republican party, but arrayed every family in the North who had a member in the army against the Democracy as well as the Democrats in the field, who could not consistently vote one way and fight the opposite.

In 1866, '67, and '68 the party had the advantage of a demoralized and disunited opposition, and might have come out of the Presidential campaign in the latter year with "flying colors," but for the "shilly-shally," "wishy-washy" sophism of "greenbacks for bonds." With some of our would-be leading journals, especially in this State, Pendleton, the father of this hobby, was the man to carry us on to victory. He was the only competent and available man we had, and his greenback doctrine the only one to rally the masses against the "bondocrats. The one had the effect of disgusting all the reasoning or thinking men of the party, the other of arraying the capitalists of the country against us in advance; and when Pendleton and his ism were both ignored in convention the masses who had been schooled to his standpoint by an unwise and precipitate press became lukewarm, and those who were interested in Government securities, having lost faith in the party, either let the election go by default or voted direct with, and perhaps contributed their means to, the support of the party whose position on and advocacy of the stability of the national indebtedness were unequivocal.

Now, after so many defeats, are we to profit by the lessons their experience has or should have taught us, or are we again to be defeated through the blind advocacy of defunct or impracticable dogmas by self-constituted dictators, whether at the heads of clubs, or party, or purported party organs? No editor, however wise, has a right, even before a convention, to lay down an ultimatum to the party, and after the representatives of the people have assembled in State Convention, and the majority have adopted a platform, we conceive it to be the duty of every party organ to conform to that platform, and any paper claiming or receiving the patronage of the members of the party that does not do so is a fraud, obtaining money under false pretenses, and should be so proclaimed by the Central Committee, that the unsuspecting may not be misled by its false teachings.

We have now a fair field in prospect, and with the criterion of the past to guide us, we should regain our lost ground. Let wisdom, prudence, justice and unanimity of action inspirit the campaign, and success is certain.

JEFF. DAVIS.

A Few Quotations from the Words of his Southern Indorsers—How they Justify and Defend his Treasonable Utterances—Why Others of his Friends Entreat him to Refrain from Expressing his Sentiments.

It is the want of backbone among the Democracy of the North, said the Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* on the 21st of May, that is discouraging and disheartening their Southern allies. This servile tone, it continued—we quote its exact words—must be changed before the Southern Democrats can be induced to co-operate with any heart in the next Presidential election.

Quickly the Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* quoted these sentiments and said:—"The *Republican* is correct." And going further, in its greater frankness, it added:—"If we wish to be free, we must not lean on others, but strike the first blow. God will help those who help themselves. If we, of the South, are citizens of the Government, our voice should be heard and heeded in the formation and expression of its policy and legislation, and that voice, feeble though it be, should never sound the suppressed notes and whispers of slaves or hypocrites. Let us resist by tongue and pen, if not by sword, the first, and last, and every invasion of our rights under the Constitution."

These brief quotations from two of the ablest and most influential Democratic papers in Georgia show that the pretense that harmony and unity in the Democratic party North and South are now assured, has no foundation. Jeff. Davis' speeches in that State alone prove this. We do not allude further to them here—it is not necessary; but it may be well to recall some of the words of Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, as he introduced this same "Ex-President," as they call him, to the people of Augusta, on the evening of May 27, when the Democratic citizens crowded to greet him. These words show what those who are now leading Democrats of Georgia think of this man, whom some Northern Democratic papers wish us to look upon as speaking only for himself, and having no "indorsers." Mr. Hilliard, addressing Davis, used these words, as reported in the leading Democratic paper of the city, the *Constitutionalist*:—"We are here to welcome you. I do not know that any higher tribute can be paid to any man than that which we offer to you this evening. You see around you these who come to offer you the unbought tribute of their respect and admiration." "History will vindicate you." "I know that you were not rash. You did what you could to save the republic, to promote peace, to adjust the quarrel. I do not propose to review the dread drama that closed in the overthrow of the Southern cause. That is not a lost cause. It is the cause of constitutional liberty, and will yet triumph."

Another of his "indorsers" is the Lexington (Ky.) *Press*. This Democratic paper, in its issue of Friday morning last, says:—"Mr. Davis has no fears of any personal consequences to himself because of any opinions which he may entertain or express. The cowardly malignity of sectional hatred and partisan rancor has exhausted itself in his persecution, and little recks he what his foes may do or say to him. But he is still a great leader of the popular opinion of the Southern people. They reverence him for his purity, dignity, and untarnished honor. They admire him for the manliness, courage, and devotion which have ever been his distinguishing traits, and they love him as one chosen by their oppressors to bear the full brunt of persecution, wrong and ignominy, as the representative of that cause which was to them as just and holy a one as ever drew a libation of blood from the hearts of a gallant people. * * * But what a commentary upon free institutions, when a man like Jefferson Davis must stifle the utterance of his abhorrent indignation at the outrages inflicted upon his fellow-citizens and fellow-sufferers, lest his words be made a pretext for further ignominy and wrong!"

In an issue subsequent to that from which we have quoted above, the Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* says that Davis expressed the whole truth in a nutshell when he asserted that he did not "accept the situation," and that such cant phrases are but "the excuses of cowards." It refuses to go on any new departure, saying:—"We have no ambition to fight in radical uniforms. We believe that honesty wins when duplicity loses. We wish no 'Republican corks' on which to float into power, but with the aid of God and the people we will breast and buffet the billows of radicalism with true Democratic arms and hearts. If the old ship goes down in the storm, let it be with her guns blazing from every porthole, and her old constitutional flag floating in triumph from her tallest mast. We fight under no piratical colors."

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index*, which protests that the North must not think the South will take Davis as a leader, also says that the people of the North may as well understand once for all that Mr. Davis is and will for generations, if not forever, remain dear to the Southern people; that while they ask "but justice, equal laws, and peace and quiet," nevertheless they will never believe that they are traitors, nor that Jefferson Davis was or is a traitor. The *Index* continues:—"The exertions of three years and all the talent and all the hate of the North failed to convict him of a shadow of treason. May our right hand forget its cunning when we forget that Jefferson Davis is bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh; that in a long career in public life he ever displayed the purity, bravery, and patriotism which do honor to the race from which we spring, and that when the fate of war and the force of brutal malice placed him in a dungeon, he was there as our representative, and honored himself and us by an uncomplaining fortitude and a heroic constancy worthy of a Hofer or a Falkland."

There is another class of Democratic papers in the South which "regret" that Jeff. Davis should say anything, not but what he expresses right sentiments, but because his words are sure to be distorted at the North, etc., etc. The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser and Mail* closes a leading article with these words:—"If the very natural enthusiasm of our fellow-citizens, who behold in Mr. Davis the leading statesman in a cause once so dear to them, and the martyr of a cowardly vengeance which shocked the world, would testify their love and respect for him without requiring addresses or speeches in return, the wisdom of such a course could not be well questioned."

Another paper of this class is the New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin*, which says it thinks Davis' speech, however forcible it was in argument, was "unfortunate at this juncture," and it adds:—"Mr. Davis knows the hearts of the people and they know his. It is not always wise, though, to tell the world what we think or what we feel. His silence would be more eloquent than words hereafter. It behooves the South now to exercise all of her self-control, discretion, and temperateness to insure a peaceful and fair participation in the next general election. Thinking men see and realize this."

It is somewhat too soon to obtain any very elaborate expressions of opinions from Southern Democratic journals on the new Democratic policy enunciated last week by the Ohio State Convention. The platform adopted by the State Convention the Louisville *Ledger* explains away thus:—"The resolutions are evidently the result of a compromise, and no doubt the action of the convention was the wisest thing which could have been done, in view of the necessity for perfect harmony in the party. The Vallandigham platform was adopted in a modified form, the amendments accepted as accomplished facts, but with a construction which will render them harmless. No one questions that the amendments are accomplished facts, and the resolutions do not accept them as finally or irrevocably accomplished, but only pledge the party in Ohio, according to the construction given, to an enforcement of the Constitution as it now is."

The Selma (Ala.) *Times and Messenger* is one of those which advise the Southern Democrats to keep still, to be quiet, as Jeff. Davis said, and wait for their Northern allies to do their work for them. In its issue of May 31, it says:—"Let us throw aside some of our spirit against the encroachments of the Constitution, keep quiet, and let those who will have to control the voting of the Northern masses, in order to secure our triumph, mark the path which we are to pursue, and dictate the policy by means of which we are to win. We are willing to trust them, for we know the men with whom we are dealing; and the record of the South is made, and the Northern Democrats know that we will never commit ourselves to any policy which will throw dishonor upon us as a people."

ESTABLISHED 1844.

WM. M. CHRISTY,
Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer,
No. 127 S. THIRD Street,
Opposite Girard Bank,
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FOR SALE.

F O R S A L E.

"SPRING LAKE."

An elegant country seat at Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, ten minutes walk from depot, and five hundred yards from Fairmount Park; lawn of nearly nine acres, adorned with choice shrubbery, evergreen, fruit and shade trees. A most healthy location, views for 40 miles over a rich country, modern pointed stone house, gas, water, etc., coach, ice, and spring houses, never failing spring of purest water (LAKE FOR BOATING), all stocked with mountain trout, carp, etc., beautiful cascade, with succession of rapids through the meadow.

Apply to J. R. PRICE, on the premises. 4 25

FOR SALE,

HANDSOME RESIDENCE,

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),

THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.

Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water.

Lot 18 feet front and 129 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.

Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.

M. D. LIVENSETTER,
4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

THE NEW, VERY HANDSOME, AND CONVENIENT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCES, With Mansard roof, Nos. 4202, 4204, and 4206 KINGSESSING Avenue, situated among the most costly improvements of this beautiful suburb. Horse cars pass each way within one square—each house contains all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, stationary washstands, bell-calls, range, two furnaces, bay windows, etc., etc., and is built upon

A LARGE LOT,

more than 175 feet deep; the rear of the houses has an unobstructed out-look upon the

WEST PHILADELPHIA PARK.

ABRAHAM RITTER,
6 2 1m No. 625 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BROWN-STONE Residence, west side of Broad, above Master street, containing all modern improvements. Lot 50 by 200 feet to Carlisle street.

Also, a modern three-story brick Dwelling, with side yard, No. 1413 North Eighteenth street, containing ten rooms, with all the conveniences, and will be sold a bargain.

Also, elegant four-story brown-stone Residence, No. 1917 Chesnut street, built in a very superior and substantial manner. Lot 44½ by 178 feet.

Also, ninety-three acre Farm, in Richland township, Bucks county, within 2½ miles of North Pennsylvania Railroad. R. J. DOBBINS,
6 3 stuth 6t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN—VALUABLE Farms in Montgomery county, Pa., on the Bethlehem pike, 18 miles north of Philadelphia, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 265 acres, with handsome improvements and all the modern conveniences. Has two tenant houses and two large barns (stabling for 100 horses and cattle), and all other necessary outbuildings. It is well watered, and under good fence, etc. There is a variety of fruit and about 30 acres of timber. Can be divided into two farms if desired. It contains everything to commend it as a gentleman's country residence. Apply to R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building, or P. R. SCHERR, on the premises. 6 3stuth6t

NORTH BROAD STREET LOTS.—FOR sale very cheap, west side of Broad, above Vine, 73½ by 198 feet; west side of Broad, above Thompson, 200 feet deep to Carlisle street; east side Broad, corner Cambria, 100 feet front by 528 feet to Thirteenth street. R. J. DOBBINS,
6 3 stuth 6t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HANDSOME Brown-stone Residence, situated S. W. corner Broad and Thompson streets, containing all modern conveniences, and newly frescoed and painted throughout. D. M. FOX & SONS, No. 540 N. FIFTH Street. 6 3stuth6t

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—DESIRABLE Summer Residence, Township Line, near School Lane, Germantown.
JUSTICE BATEMAN & CO.,
5 1tf No. 122 South FRONT Street.

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,

Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices

HOLLAND SHADES.

PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.

BLINDS painted and trimmed.
STORE SHADES made and lettered.
Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc, Repairing promptly attended to.

B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
8 7 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

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DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000

ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of [illegible]70........	2,096,154	
Interests from Investments, 1870..	137,060	
		$2,233,2[illegible]
Losses paid in 1870..............................		$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property..............................	$636,950
United States Government Loans..........	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans..................	169,810
Philadelphia City Loans....................	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds..............................	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans..............................	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks.......	62,456
Cash in Bank..............................	281,049
Loans on Collateral Security..............	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled..............................	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission..............................	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company.......	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
PRESIDENT.

CHARLES PLATT,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
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WILLIAM WELSH,
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GEORGE L. HARRISON,
FRANCIS R. COPE,
EDW. H. TROTTER,
EDW. S. CLARKE,
T. CHARLTON HENRY,
ALFRED D. JESSUP,
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CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452·35

CAPITAL..............................	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS.	2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,831·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly
$6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.
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Samuel Grant,
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Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

I N C O R P O R A T E D
MARCH 27, 1820.
FIRE ASSOCIATION,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL..............................$500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871, $1,705,319·07.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages..............................	$1,546,967·92
Ground Rents..............................	22,980·33
Real Estate..............................	55,920·70
U. S. Gov. 5-20 Bonds..............................	45,000·00
Cash on hand..............................	24,449·62
	$1,705,319·07

DIRECTORS.
William H. Hamilton,
John Carrow,
George I. Young,
Joseph R. Lyndall,
Levi P. Coats,
Samuel Sparhawk,
Jesse Lightfoot,
Robert Shoemaker,
Peter Armbruster,
M. H. Dickinson,
Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.
Samuel Floyd.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full)..........$200,000·00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870........ 600,388·00

DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benjamin T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
William G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
James M. Aertsen.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant-Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.
Charles Richardson,
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William M. Seyfert,
John F. Smith,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
Robert Pearce,
John Kessler, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

FROM YESTERDAY'S FIFTH EDITION.

FROM THE WEST.

The Cheney Church Troubles—Rev. Mr. Tyng to the Fore.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., of New York, who preached yesterday for Mr. Cheney, had previously received a note from Bishop Whitehouse notifying him of Cheney's deposition and reminding of the canon forbidding participation in services with deposed clergymen. Mr. Tyng paid no heed to the letter, but preached both sermons, Cheney reading the morning and evening services for him, and the two gentlemen uniting and administering the Eucharist. The congregation was the largest ever assembled in Christ Church.

In the evening even the chancel and vestry were crowded, and hundreds were obliged to go away, unable to obtain even standing room. In the morning sermon no allusions were made to the existing troubles, but in the evening the sermon bore more directly upon them, the text being:—"Jesus heard they had cast him out, and when He had found him He said unto him, Dost thou believe in the Son of God?"—John ix: 35.

Mr. Tyng, among other things, said, when the Church interferes with the rights of individual conscience, illuminated by the word of God and liberty of the Christian in his relations to His word, then the Church becomes Antichrist, for it assumes the functions of Christ, and substitutes itself in Christ's stead.

At such a time of apostacy from Christ and His truth, it is a blessing to be excommunicated, for the "cast-outs" of the Church are found the followers of Christ. This passage was received with applause, which Mr. Tyng immediately checked, reminding his auditors that they were in the Church of God, and not in a lecture-room.

Mr. Tyng concluded by exhorting his hearers to hold fast to the old Catholic doctrine:—"In essentials unity (in non-essentials liberty), in all things charity."

Fatal Accident.

MILWAUKEE, June 5.—Byron R. Squires, an old telegrapher, formerly superintendent of the telegraph lines from St. Louis to St. Paul, fell from a train on the Northern Pacific road last Friday, and was fatally injured.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Typographical Convention—Election of Officers.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—M. R. Walsh, of New York, was elected First Vice-President, and J. A. Cushley, of Baltimore, Second Vice-President. John Collins, of Cincinnati, was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer by acclamation, and Frederick K. Tracey, of Chicago, Corresponding Secretary.

The Convention then at 1·45 P. M. adjourned till 3 o'clock.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Fisher & Son, bankers of this city, to day purchased from the proper State authorities between five thousand and five thousand five hundred shares of common stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, being the entire interest of the State in the common stock of the road, at $140 per share.

The sale was made under an act of the last session of the Legislature to meet the indebtness of the State on bonds matured in January last. By this sale the State will lose two directors of the company, and the amount realized by the sale of common stock being insufficient to pay the bonds matured, a further sale of preferred stock owned by the State will probably be necessary, when the State will lose more directors of the company.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important to Shippers.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Secretary of the Treasury will soon issue a circular to customs officers requiring them to enforce the laws of Congress requiring all vessels in the coasting trade, whether sailing from port to port within a district, or from one district to another, to be supplied with a manifest. There having been much neglect among collectors in various ports in enforcing the law in this regard, particularly so where vessels trade between ports with cargoes consisting of a single article of commerce, the Secretary has determined to apply the same rule to all, requiring all masters of vessels to produce a manifest whenever called upon to do so.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The San Juan Question.

TORONTO, June 5.—The Canadian papers ridicule the report telegraphed from Berlin, to the effect that Emperor William has decided the San Juan question in favor of the United States. As the treaty referring this matter to his arbitration has not yet been fully ratified, arbitration on any question is of course yet impossible.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Indian Visitors.

BOSTON, June 5.—The Indian visitors called on Mayor Gaston to-day, and were subsequently treated to a harbor-steamboat excursion.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—William Kendall, the proprietor of the saloon at Eighth and Cherry streets, was committed by Alderman Kerr for a further hearing to-day.

—John Semple, the post-office employe charged with assaulting Michael Jennings, was discharged by Alderman Kerr yesterday, on the ground that the prosecutor had his remedy in a civil and not criminal action.

—The stockholders of the Academy of Music held their annual meeting yesterday. From the annual report read by the President, James C. Hand, the receipts last year were $53,547·90, expenditures $38,378·69. After making certain deductions for interest, ground rent, etc., the net profits were $7831·25. The number of representations during the year, 208. The following were elected the Board of Directors:—James C. Hand, George S. Pepper, James Traquair, John P. Steiner, Ferdinand J. Dreer, Frederick Graeff, Fairman Rogers, Thomas Sparks, James L. Claghorn, Daniel Haddock, Jr., William Camac, M. D., and Henry M. Phillips, being a re-election of the board of last year.

This was the vote for the directors:—

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

James C. Hand	1955	Fairman Rogers	2073
George S. Pepper	1955	Thomas Sparks	2073
James Traquair	1955	James L. Claghorn	2023
John P. Steiner	2073	Daniel Haddock, Jr.	2073
Ferdinand J. Dreer	1955	Wm. Camac, M. D.	1955
Frederick Graeff	2073	Henry M. Phillips	2073

The following was the vote polled for the four directors on the opposition ticket:—

John Thornley	338	Charles W. Potts	338
Charles T. Parry	335	Henry Budd	338

—The Athletics were beaten by the Forest City Club of Rockford yesterday by a score of 11 to 10.

—At the annual meeting of the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, held yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Hon. Morton McMichael; Vice-President, Major General George G. Meade; Treasurer, N. B. Browne; Secretary, David F. Foley; Solicitor, Charles H. Jones.

Domestic Affairs.

—The flood at New Orleans is increasing.

—Hon. Joshua Vansant, of Baltimore, was last night nominated by the Democratic and Conservative Convention for Mayor of that city.

—General Crook, who is to relieve General Stoneman in command of the Department in Arizona, left overland yesterday from San Diego to Tucson.

—At a meeting of the corporators of the new Berks County Railroad, yesterday, it was resolved that the stock subscription books be opened at Reading, Pa., on the 26th inst.

—A cyclone occurred near Mason City, Illinois, last Friday morning. Its pathway was nearly three miles in length, and from twenty to eighty feet in width, and in that pathway not a spear of grass, not a stalk of corn nor wheat, not a shrub, not a particle of vegetation, was left alive.

—Australian George, alias "Portuguese Joe," who recently murdered a Miss McDaniels, near San Francisco, because she refused to marry him, was hunted out of his hiding place in the mountains, near Cherokee, California, yesterday, shot, and his body burned to ashes by the infuriated citizens.

Foreign Affairs.

—Arrests continue to be made in all parts of Paris.

—The United States flagship Franklin, Rear-Admiral Boggs, is at Deal.

—The French soldiers returning from Germany replace the mobilized guard as fast as they arrive.

—In the British House of Commons yesterday Mr. Gladstone declared the existing laws to be ample to enable the Government to fulfil the conditions of the Treaty of Washington.

—An address to the Pope is circulating in the provinces of France. It expresses the hope that regenerated France will soon lend an avenging arm to the head of the Catholic Church.

—Earl de Grey took his seat in the House of Lords yesterday, and received a pleasant welcome from his fellow-members, and was warmly felicitated upon the conclusion of the treaty with the United States.

—Deputies from the departments occupied by the Government troops intend to move that the disquieting debate over the Orleans princes be postponed until the Germans are paid and France is rid of their presence.

—The National Assembly at Versailles was quite animated yesterday—many notables occupying seats on the floor—the question under consideration being the eligibility of the Orleans princes. At the instance of President Thiers the debate went over, he previously asserting that the committee to whom the subject was referred having favored a simultaneous decision on the ratification of the election of the Orleans princes and the abrogation of the decree of exile against them.

Sheriff's Sale.

The following-named properties were among those sold at sheriff's sale yesterday afternoon:—

Stone house, cottage, outbuildings and other improvements, and lot, in Germantown, containing 22 acres, 112 perches, $17,500.

Three-story brick house and lot south side of Sansom street, 162 feet west of Thirty-fourth street, 16 feet front, 70 feet 2 inches deep, $1100.

Brown stone front brick house and lot, west side of Third street, 146 feet north of Spruce street, 20 feet front, 180 feet 8¼ inches to Bingham's court, $12,250.

Three-story brick store and dwelling-house and lot, south side of Catharine street, 98 feet west of Nineteenth street, 18 feet front, 59 feet deep, $2100.

Two contiguous lots, northwest corner of Markoe and Huron streets, each lot 20 feet front, 110 feet deep, $350.

Two houses and lot, southwest side of Lancaster avenue, 83 feet 5 inches northwest of Sergeant street, 32 feet 2 inches front, 200 feet deep, $2900.

Three-story brick house and lot, east side of Burnett street, 70 feet 6 inches south of Eagleson street, $1050.

Two-story stone house. French roof, and lot, south side of Sansom street, 15 feet west of Thirty-second street, 15 feet front, 75 feet deep, $3600.

Two-story stone house, French roof, and lot, southwest corner of Thirty-second and Sansom streets, 15 feet front, 75 feet deep, $3700.

Lot on the northeast side of William street, 115 feet 6 inches northwest of Amber street, 164 feet 6 inches front, 71 feet deep, $1650.

Unfinished three-story brick house, store, and lot, southeast side of Gray's Ferry road, adjoining No. 2, thence southeast 50 feet 6 inches, west 24 feet 6 inches, northwest 32 feet 6 inches, northeast 16 feet, $2800.

Unfinished three-story brick house, store, and lot, southeast Gray's Ferry road, 35 feet northeast Twenty-third street, thence southeast 32 feet 6 inches, south 3 feet, west 47 feet 6 inches, northeast 35 feet, $2800.

Unfinished three-story brick house and lot north side Bainbridge street, 78 feet 6 inches east Twenty-third street, thence east 32 feet, north 52 feet 6 inches, southwest 36 feet, north 36 feet, $2450.

Three lots north side of Marriott street, 143 feet 9 inches west of Third street, each lot 14 feet 3 inches front, 100 feet deep, $11,000.

Two-and-a-half-story frame house and lot, south side of Christian street, between Third and Fourth streets, 17 feet 2 inches in front, 90 feet deep, $2800.

Three-story brick planing-mill, steam engine, boiler, etc., etc., and lot north side of Marriott street, 84 feet west of Third street, thence north 48 feet, east 16 feet, north 51 feet 7 inches, west 58 feet 3 inches, south 100 feet more or less, east 59 feet 9 inches, $10,800.

Three-story tavern and dwelling, two-story brick house in rear, and lot S. E. corner Third and Canal streets, thence east 76 feet, southeast 28 feet, south 5 inches, west 96 feet, north 20 feet to beginning, $8000.

Marble edifice, known as Duprez & Benedict's Opera House, and lot, east side of Seventh street, between Market and Arch streets, 89 feet front, 100 feet more or less deep, $24,300. It was sold subject to a mortgage of $35,000.

CENTENNIAL OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

The Statue in Central Park—A Great Observance of the Event to be Made.

The various Scottish societies of this city will on the 15th of August next celebrate the centennial of the poet and novelist, Sir Walter Scott. Already several thousand dollars have been subscribed towards the erection of a suitable statue in his memory, and the following named societies have formed themselves into an organization to complete the necessary arrangements:—The St. Andrew's Society, the New York Caledonian Club, the Hudson County Caledonian Club, the Thistle Benevolent Association, the New York Burns Club, the Brooklyn and Newark Caledonia Clubs, and the Staten Island Burns Club.

It has been resolved that the portrait of the novelist with which the statue is to be adorned shall be a *fac-simile* of that on the monument in Prince's Gardens, Edinburgh. The statue will be of bronze, and will represent Scott in a sitting position, with his favorite staghound Maida at his feet. It will be eight feet six inches high, and will be placed on a superb pedestal of Aberdeen granite. The cost of it is estimated at $15,000 to $20,000.

The Central Park Commissioners have granted the committee the privilege of selecting any site they please in the park for the statue, and it has been resolved to lay the corner-stone on the 15th of August, when as many as possible of the Scottish societies will parade in Highland costume.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

POLITICS ON THE PLAINS.

New Combinations and Movements in Utah.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, May 27.

Every one is tolerably conversant with late occurrences in Utah. The Gentile miners and other inhabitants, who are quite numerous in the Territory, have finally become alive to the situation, and, with growing numbers, have gained confidence. They have discarded all the party ties of Republicanism and Democracy, which divide the people elsewhere, and have united themselves into a Liberal organization, for the purpose of promoting the election of anti-Mormon members to the next Legislature, and of supporting the United States authorities in enforcing the laws of the country. To this end the nucleus of the organization known as the Territorial Central Committee of the Liberal party held a meeting in Salt Lake City on the 20th instant. J. Milton Orr was appointed chairman, and Judge Spicer, secretary, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That county or district committees in each district of the Territory are requested to hold a convention, for the purpose of appointing Councilmen for the next Legislature, on the last Monday of June (26th), 1871, and to report such nominations to the chairman of this committee, and also what assistance, if any, they may need for election purposes.

A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the Territory, previous to the August election; and it was also decided that the Fourth of July should be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

5 2 2m

☞ J. & L. L. BARRICK'S LEGITIMATE Tailoring Establishment, No. 41 S. TENTH Street, where you can get the best suit for the least money. Where, furnishing your own material you can have it made and trimmed exactly right. Price, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. A good stock always on hand, to show which is no trouble, and to sell the same at rates not to be excelled is our highest ambition. 5 2 tuths26t

☞ HARPER'S LIQUID HAIR DYE

Never Fades or Washes Out,

will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 3 28 tuths6m

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,

5 30tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO 216 S. ELEVENTH Street. Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAMES W. HAVENS,
IMPORTER OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,
Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 904 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 6 27

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,
"RIP VAN WINKLE."
NEW CHROMOS.
All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates.
All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.
Send for catalogue.
Looking-Glasses,
ALL NEW STYLES,
At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, DICTIONARY AND GAZETTEER IS NOW COMPLETE, IN 59 PARTS, AT 50 CENTS PER PART.

ZELL'S NEW DESCRIPTIVE HAND
Atlas of the World,

First two Parts now ready, to be complete in 25 Parts, at 50 cents each. Experienced Agents Wanted.

T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,
Nos. 17 and 19 South SIXTH Street,
3 28 tus3m PHILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST and best article in the market for
BLUEING CLOTHES.
It does not contain any acid.
It will not injure the finest fabric.
It is put up at
WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia,
And for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S name on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE
will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 3 25 tuths3m

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

For the Government and Protection of the Department for Supplying the City with Water.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That if any plumber or other person shall, without a permit from the Register of the department for supplying the city with water, introduce a ferrule into any public or private pipes, or form any connection or communication whatever with said pipes, or break ground for that or any other similar purpose in the public streets or alleys, or introduce or use a ferrule of a larger diameter than is specified in such permit, such person so offending shall forfeit and pay for each and every such offense the sum of fifty dollars; and for every day's continuance of such offense after notice the sum of one dollar. And no plumber or other person guilty of any of the said offenses shall be entitled to receive any permit for the introduction of water on any premises whatever until such penalty shall be paid.

Section 2. Every person that may be supplied with the water from any of the city water works from a branch to be hereafter connected with a private pipe, shall have a sufficient stop-cock affixed to the said branch, as near as conveniently may be to the private pipe aforesaid, so as to stop the supply of water through the said branch when requisite, and not interrupt the supply to other persons having the right to use the pipe with which such connection may be formed; and every person who may hereafter be supplied with water from a private pipe having a branch or branches connected therewith as aforesaid, shall in like manner have a sufficient stop-cock affixed to such private pipe, above the said branch or branches, for the purpose aforesaid; and in case of neglect or refusal to have such sufficient stop-cock affixed as aforesaid, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars.

Section 3. All plumbers or other persons employed to lay branch pipes, communications with private pipes, or private pipes having a branch or branches as aforesaid, or to alter or repair such branch pipes or private pipes as aforesaid, are required and enjoined to affix to such branch pipes and private pipes sufficient stop-cocks with proper openings to the same, walled up and covered as hereinafter mentioned, under the penalty of ten dollars for every neglect thereof.

Section 4. Over every stop-cock hereafter placed either within the limits of any footway or in the manner hereinbefore specified, there shall be left an opening of at least three inches square, which shall be walled up with brick or stone and securely covered with the same kind of material or with iron, in such manner as that the situation of the said stop-cock may be readily distinguished, which covering, if placed in any public street or alley, shall be even with the surrounding pavement; and if the owner or occupier of any building, lot of ground, or premises into which the water may have been introduced, shall neglect to comply with this provision, or shall knowingly suffer such opening, if in any public street or alley, to remain uncovered after notice to such owner or occupier, he, she, or they so offending shall forfeit and pay for each offense the sum of ten dollars.

Section 5. Any person or persons selling water or offering the same for sale shall forfeit and pay a penalty of five dollars for each and every such offense.

Section 6. All permits hereafter issued for the introduction of washpaves shall contain a proviso that the same shall be constructed so that the water may be checked by a stop-cock in the street, and any person who shall construct, or cause to be constructed, a washpave without having a stop-cock that may be used from the street, shall be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars for each and every such offense.

Section 7. That washpaves shall not be used for any purpose whatever from the first of May to the first day of October in each year, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., under a penalty of five dollars for each and every such offense.

Section 8. That no permit shall issue for the introduction of the water or the extension of any pipe used for the conveyance of such water in any premises until the owner of such premises, or his or her authorized agent, shall have given his or her consent thereto in writing.

Section 9. That all persons who may intend to discontinue the use of the water shall give notice thereof to the Register of the Water Department, at the office of the Register, on or before the thirtieth day of November in any year, and on their failure so to do shall be chargeable with and pay the whole rent for the year next ensuing.

Section 10. In case information shall be lodged with the Chief Engineer of the Water Works, of the actual or probable evasion or disregard of the provisions of any ordinances relating to the distribution of water in any building, lot of ground, or premises into or through which pipes for conducting a supply of water may be laid, it shall and may be lawful for the Chief Engineer of the Water Works, and such other persons as may be lawfully empowered for the purpose by the Chief Engineer of the Water Works, to enter at all seasonable times in such building, lot of ground, or premises, for the purpose of examining the pipes of conduit, and ascertaining whether the same, and the cocks or fixtures thereof, are in proper order and repair, and for cutting off the pipes of communications where delinquencies occur in the payment of the water rent; and any person who shall obstruct or oppose either of the officers aforesaid, or other person duly empowered as aforesaid, in making such examination, shall forfeit and pay for each offense the sum of twenty dollars.

Section 11. The said Chief Engineer, or the person authorized by him as aforesaid, shall be authorized to inquire at any dwelling or other place where any unnecessary waste of water proceeds, into the cause of the same, and if said waste proceeds from want of repair in the pipes or other fixtures, and if the owner of said dwelling or place shall neglect or refuse, upon twenty-four hours' written notice being given, to have the necessary repairs made forthwith, the Chief Engineer shall be and he is authorized and empowered to shut off the water leading to such place or dwelling, and any person who shall let on the water before the necessary repairs are made shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars.

Section 12. If any person shall permit the water to flow unnecessarily from any part of a private pipe or the fixtures thereof, on his or her premises, or the premises by him or her occupied, either within a building or enclosure, or on any street, court, or alley, such person shall forfeit and pay for each offense the sum of five dollars. And in all cases where several premises receive a supply of water by branches, hydrants, or other fixtures uniting with a private common pipe, each and every person who may so receive the water shall be bound to keep such common pipe in repair, and in case of waste by a leak or leaks therefrom, shall be severally liable for the penalty above inflicted; and if at any time it shall be necessary to repair a private pipe within the limits of a cartway of any public street, court, or alley, a permit shall be first taken out for so doing, and the expense for repaving shall be paid by such owner or occupier.

Section 13. Whenever an attachment of a private pipe is required to be made to the iron main, notice thereof shall be given to the Chief Engineer of the department for supplying the city with water, one day, at least, previous to breaking the ground for that purpose, and the said Chief Engineer shall provide and furnish a ferrule of a size for which a permit has been granted, and shall shut off the water to drill the opening into the said iron main and insert therein the said ferrule; and the sum of two dollars as compensation for said ferrule and service shall be paid to the Register before said service shall be performed. Provided nevertheless, That the sum of two dollars as a compensation for said ferrule and service shall not be required from such persons whose ferrules have been or shall be detached in order to lay the iron main.

Section 14. All private pipes conveying the water shall be laid the same depth as the public main in the street from said main to the stopcock of said private pipe on the foot way, and five feet of lead pipe of not more than one-eighth of an inch in diameter larger than the ferrule must be laid between the ferrule and any iron or other larger pipe used to supply the premises; and every plumber or other person employed in laying such private pipes shall for each neglect of the provisions herein contained, be fined the sum of five dollars, and be liable for the expense incurred in taking up and relaying said private pipe of the required depth.

Section 15. In case any plumber or other person shall open or close any of the public stopcocks of the pipes of conduit in the streets, without being duly authorized by the Chief Engineer of the department for supplying the city with water, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for each and every offense.

Section 16. Not more than one house shall hereafter be supplied with water from one ferrule, except by special permission, and whenever two or more houses shall have been thus supplied previous to the passage of this ordinance, and any one of such houses shall be delinquent in payment of water rent, or have leaky fixtures on the premises, it shall be lawful to cut off the supply by detaching the pipe of the delinquent or leaky premises until the leaky fixtures are repaired, the delinquent rent and all expense of detaching and reattaching paid, without any liability or claim whatever against the city by reason of such shutting off of the water.

Section 17. All persons who may be supplied with the water from any of the city water works shall keep their own service-pipe, stop-cocks, and apparatus in good order and repair, and protected from frost at their own risk and expense, and shall prevent all unnecessary waste of water, and it is expressly stipulated that no claim shall be made against the city by reason of the breaking of any service-pipe, or service-cock, or from damage arising from shutting off water to repair main or make private connections with the same.

Section 18. In all cases where the water has been turned off for non-payment of water rent, or for violation of any of the provisions of the ordinance, it shall not be turned on again until all expenses attending the said turning off of the water, together with the rent and penalty that may be due, be paid; if it is found that the water has been turned on again without compliance with the above requirements, it shall be lawful for the Purveyor to cause the ferrule to be drawn, and it shall not be inserted again until all back rents and penalties are paid, and five dollars for drawing and replacing the ferrule.

Section 19. Any person or persons who shall open and use any fire-plug for building purposes, street sprinkling, or supply of shipping, or shall permit any plug to be so used by any person in his or their employ for any purpose whatever, except in case of fire in the neighborhood, without a permit for that purpose, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of five dollars for the first, and fifteen dollars for each offense thereafter.

Section 20. Any person or persons who have been permitted to introduce upon his, her, or their premises a fire-plug for the protection of their property from fire who shall use or permit the same to be used for sprinkling or washing the yards or street, filling wells, boilers, tanks, or for any purpose whatever except its legitimate use—for the extinguishment of fires—shall forfeit and pay a fine of twenty dollars for the first offense, and upon a repetition of said offense, the Chief Engineer shall be authorized to detach the connection of said plug from the main, notwithstanding the cost of the introduction of the said plug was paid by the said parties.

Section 21. Any person who shall obstruct the access to any fire-plug, stop-cock, or other fixture connected with the supply of water to the city, by placing thereon stone, brick, lumber, dirt, or any other material, or who shall permit any such material to be placed thereon by those in his employ, shall be subject to a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offense, and an additional sum of ten dollars for each day the same shall be continued after notice for the removal of such obstruction shall have been served, and pay all expenses of removal. Any carter, teamster, builder, fireman, or other person doing damage to any fire-plug, stop-cock, or other fixture connected with the supply of water to the city shall incur a penalty of five dollars for each offense, and pay the cost of repairs made necessary by reason of the damage done.

Section 22. Any person or persons allowing water to flow into and from any horse-trough or other fixture used for watering horses when not in actual use, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of five dollars for each and every offense.

Section 23. Whenever it shall be considered necessary to accurately determine the quantity of water used by manufacturers, distillers, hotels or other large consumers, other than private houses, the Chief Engineer shall attach meters to the several pipes supplying the premises, to which meter the officers of the Department shall have access at all reasonable times, as provided by section 10 of this ordinance.

Section 24. Whenever any person shall discontinue the use of the water agreeably to the provisions of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Register immediately to make a report thereof in writing to the Chief Engineer, who, on receiving the same, shall cause the ferrule of such person so discontinuing as aforesaid to be detached from the pipe of conduit.

Section 25. Whenever any person shall notify his intention to discontinue the use of the water, he shall pay to the Register of the Department for supplying the city with water, for the charges of detaching the ferrule from the pipe of conduit, and the expense of repaving over the water-pipe, as follows, to wit:—Where the ferrule is detached from a public iron conduit, two dollars and fifty cents; and until such payment is made he shall not be permitted to discontinue the use of the water aforesaid.

Section 26. All persons desiring to sprinkle the streets from carts must, upon taking out a permit for the same, give a bond, with approved security, in the sum of three hundred dollars, guaranteeing to pay the expense of any repair made necessary by reason of damage done to the fire-plugs by the parties employed in said sprinkling; and any such parties neglecting to use spanners for the opening of the plugs, or leaving them open after using them, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of five dollars for each and every offense.

Section 27. The penalty for each and every violation of this ordinance shall be recoverable as penalties of like amount are now receivable by law.

Section 28. This ordinance shall go into effect from and after the first day of June, A. D. 1871, and all ordinances, or parts thereof, inconsistent with or which are supplied by this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

6 6 1t

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1871.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the first day of June, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CULVERTS AND FOR POLICE PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz:—First. For the construction of culverts, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Second. For the purchase of ground and the erection and extension of buildings for Police Station-houses, three hundred thousand dollars. For which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars; or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mention, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLTTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, June 1, 1871, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes;" and that the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 2 24t

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
AND ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
AS THE
VAGABOND OF THE KAATSKILLS,
RIP VAN WINKLE.
THE POEM BY WASHINGTON IRVING,
DRAMATIZATION BY BOUCICAULT,
THE IMPERSONATION BY JEFFERSON.
A fine cast of characters, scenery, and effects.
Sale of seats six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
RANK—RANK—RANK.
MONDAY, AND DURING THE WEEK,
LINA EDWIN,
AND HER ENTIRE COMPANY,
from LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, New York, under the direction of
MR. GEORGE CLARK,
will appear in the beautiful drama,
"RANK,"
with appropriate scenery, music, etc.

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, June 6,
WILD OATS.
E. L. DAVENPORT as..........Rover
A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.
WEDNESDAY EVENING—DAVENPORT STAR COMPANY IN A GREAT BILL.
FRIDAY EVENING,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.

SIMPSON'S NEW MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE
N. W. COR. NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
Open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the great sensation of the day, the
DOUBLE BABE,
pronounced by the press, public, and medical faculty to be the only wonder of the world.
EVERY EVENING, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES
THE OCTOROON.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—

500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.
100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.
25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.
50 casks Catawba Wine " "
10 barrels " " medium grade.

Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.

P. J. JORDAN.
5 5tf No. 220 PEAR Street,
Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28

HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS
$4·75 Per Keg.
These Nails are known to be the best in the market
All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.
Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.
Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Solid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great
Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store
OF
J. B. SHANNON,
2 14 tuths No. 1009 MARKET Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—
TRANSLATION.
"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.
"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL. 3 10 1y

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TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1871.

THE APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

ONE of the most striking passages in the able presentment of the late Grand Jury is that in which it states that the rapid abandonment of the apprenticeship system "robs many a youth of discipline that might prove an anchor of safety to him; while it also perceptibly embarrasses our measures for the care of friendless and the reformation of improvident juveniles." Truthful as this statement is, however, it may well be questioned whether the old practice of indenturing the young can ever be re-established. Various circumstances have united to destroy it, probably forever. The character of the tuition or instruction imparted has, in many trades, been radically changed. Formerly, an apprentice mastered varied departments before he became a journeyman. If he was a hatter, he learned how to make a complete hat; if he was a shoemaker, he made an entire shoe; if he was a saddler, he made a saddle; if he was a cabinet-maker, he made all kinds of furniture; if he was a carpenter, he learned everything deemed important that appertained to that trade, etc. Now, however, through the introduction of numerous machines and the concentration of many workmen in large establishments, there is a constant tendency to increase the subdivisions of labor in nearly all trades, so that there are few places in cities where an apprentice could learn any trade as an entirety, in the old-fashioned manner. It was also a common feature of the apprenticeship system that the apprentices boarded under the same roof as the master, becoming a part of his household as well as employes in his workshop. For obvious reasons this custom is not adapted to the mode of social life now generally prevailing in the large cities. Aside from these reasons, there would now be great repugnance on the part of the parents of Young America, and on the part of Young America himself, to such a submission to the will of a master as was generally exacted under the old system;—so that it is not difficult to discover causes for the decadence of the custom of indenturing apprentices, however much such a result may be deplored.

The practical question is, how the best substitute for it can be supplied. A partial substitute is already in very general operation; that is, many thousands of boys are now at work under verbal or written articles of agreement, receiving money wages in lieu of board and clothing, and remaining with their employers for such periods as are mutually agreeable, the boy being discharged instead of being whipped when he is incorrigibly idle or vicious, and a change of employers being made by the boy, whenever he considers it his interest or advantage to make such a change, without any danger of his being advertised as a runaway. This may be a poor substitute, but it is the best that has been provided, and in some trades in which it has become the custom of all the employers to avoid employing or enticing away from other employers partially trained minors, it still works tolerably well.

Additional provision for the practical business instruction of tens of thousands of boys is, however, manifestly needed. They are sent to the public schools, and bright hopes are built upon the prospect of the wonderful things they will accomplish after they are rendered prodigies of learning. But in thousands of instances all the geography, grammar, logic, Greek, and Latin that can be crammed into their brains does not teach them how to make an honest living. The people who obtain a livelihood directly through their book knowledge, in this country, form a very small portion of its inhabitants. While book education confers immeasurable benefits by the mental training it promotes and by the general enlightenment it produces, it does not, in one case out of a hundred, absolutely furnish the means for self-support. A very large proportion of the best educated men are, in a money-making sense, utter failures, while a large proportion of those who were pecuniarily successful were dull school-boys, and remain throughout their careers ignorant of and indifferent to book knowledge. We make these trite statements here only to give point to the suggestion that a greater amount of mechanical or technical instruction should be infused into the educational system of all large towns. We have seen what the Schools of Design are capable of doing for young women, what polytechnic schools can do for young men destined for special pursuits, what West Point does for the officers of the army of the United States, what the Naval School does for the navy; and it is a question worthy of the most serious attention whether the principle developed by the success of the institutions referred to might not, and should not, be extended to many of the common callings, trades, and arts. We are aware that the task involves some practical difficulties, but it is every year growing more and more of a necessity to parents in moderate circumstances and to society at large that better agencies than those now existing should be provided for the discharge of the homely but imperative duty of giving to many thousands of young lads instruction that will insure to them an honest livelihood.

THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

THE report made yesterday at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Academy of Fine Arts can scarcely be very satisfactory to the friends of the institution. The Academy, it appears, owns property—exclusive of its art collection—to the value of $147,500, nearly the whole of which is so tied up that it is not available for practical purposes, but on the contrary is eating itself up at a somewhat rapid rate. Money has to be paid out for necessary expenses, but nothing of any consequence is coming in. It is proposed to borrow on mortgage on one of the lots owned by the Academy the sum of $6000 to meet probable loss on real estate, interest and taxes, and as an offset to this we are informed that the sum of $1000 has been placed in the hands of the Treasurer as a contribution towards the erection of new galleries. The present, it appears, is not considered an auspicious time for an appeal for funds towards a new Academy, and active operations are to be deferred until next year, when the directors will signalize themselves by a combined attack upon the pockets of the moneyed men of Philadelphia. We hope the attack will be successful, but doubt whether it will unless a new and more liberal policy is adopted for the management of the institution. Money can be obtained just as well this year as next, if those who have the means to contribute can be convinced that they will get a return for their investments in the shape of an Art Academy that will be really creditable to the city, that will be a valuable public institution and not a mere plaything for a few gentlemen of elegant leisure.

We regret that the comments of THE TELEGRAPH do not appear to have been accepted in a proper spirit by the directors of the Academy, and we consider the little outburst with regard to this journal which took place at the meeting yesterday as entirely uncalled for. We have been unable to see why a board of directors who have not been able to manage their own institution should desire to obtain jurisdiction over another one that is doing a good work in a quiet, unostentatious way, and we accordingly expressed a hope that the School of Design for Women would not be united with the Academy of Fine Arts. We see nothing in the report made yesterday to induce an alteration of our original opinion on this subject, which is that such a change would swamp the School of Design and destroy its usefulness. With regard to the statement that the Superintendent of the School of Design wrote the article condemning the proposed consolidation of the two schools, we can only enter an express denial. The gentleman in question never wrote an editorial for THE TELEGRAPH in his life, and in all probability he never will. The directors of the Academy of Fine Arts will do better to study the facts which we present from time to time for their consideration, and to consider candidly the good advice we offer them, rather than to worry themselves about who writes our articles.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

PRESIDENT GRANT has at last taken such action as Congress has warranted in the matter of the reform of the civil service. The appropriation bill approved March 3, 1871, contained a provision authorizing the promulgation of rules for the admission of persons to the civil service of the country, and the examination of candidates in regard to their personal fitness for the positions to which they aspire. From the character of the names announced as members of the board to carry out the provisions of the act, the people have good cause to hope for gratifying results from the experiment about to be made. The list is headed by George William Curtis, Esq., one of the most accomplished men of the day, whose earnest advocacy of political reform in the public press and on the rostrum shows his heart to be in the cause. Then comes James Medill, Esq., the able editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, who, as a member of the recent Constitutional Convention of Illinois, displayed an equal earnestness in the cause of reform. He was the author of the provisions in the new Constitution of Illinois which establish the system of cumulative voting, and may be expected to further the cause of civil service reform in every possible way. The next name on the list is that of the Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, ex-United States Senator from New Jersey, whose record in the highest legislative body of the country was unusually pure and public-spirited. Senator Cattell has filled the highest position in the gift of the people of his State, and has now withdrawn from the field of partisan politics. He is therefore in a position of absolute independence, and by his experience of public life is rarely fitted to discharge his new duties with an eye single to the interests of the public service. The other three members of the board are connected with the executive departments at Washington, and doubtless have had enough experience with incompetent public servants to inspire an earnest desire for securing a better class of men. They know precisely what requirements are needed in the civil service, and may be expected to insist rigidly on excluding all applicants who do not come up to a fair standard of merit. Altogether, the experiment about to be inaugurated will be made under favorable auspices, and if the hands of the board are strengthened by the President's support, excellent results may be anticipated.

THE SENTENCE OF MRS. FAIR.

MRS. LAURA D. FAIR's counsel having failed to obtain for her a new trial, she has been sentenced to be hanged on the 28th of July. There is a natural repugnance to seeing the extreme penalty of the law visited upon a woman, but a number of circumstances would render clemency in this case a grievous wrong to society, and it is to be hoped that Mrs. Fair's sentence will be carried out to the letter. It is highly important that a certain class of women should understand that their sex will not be allowed to stand in the way of punishment for crime, and that if they will commit murder the gallows will be their doom. If Miss Harris, who shot her sometime lover in Washington a few years ago because he preferred to marry another woman, and a few other female criminals who have made themselves amenable to the laws by their too ready use of the pistol, had suffered as they deserved to do, the probabilities are that Mrs. Fair would not have been placed in her present predicament. As it is, she fully merits the doom which now awaits her, for the murder of Crittenden is not the only crime of the kind of which she is guilty, and the death penalty might as well be abolished altogether if it is not enforced in her case. The Governor of California now has an opportunity to perform an important service to the country by sternly refusing to interfere in behalf of Mrs. Fair, who deserves nothing whatever at his hands; and if her sentence is carried out it will have a greater moral effect than the hanging of a dozen men, and it will exert a powerful influence in checking the murderous propensities of handsome female fiends who consider that they now have a license to kill at pleasure.

SAD INFATUATION.

MANY people, as the Knights Templar swept in gorgeous array through the streets the other day, envied those latter-day pilgrims their grand merry-go-rounder of the next three months, and the accounts furnished of their doings on the way to New York and in that city are not reassuring to those who would "love to roam"—but can't. Whatever else they may be, the Sir Knights appear to be men of "unbounded stomach." Here is a tidy preparation for their pilgrimage. On the train from Philadelphia the tourists were abundantly regaled by their friends. On arriving in Jersey City the guests were conveyed to Taylor's Hotel, where a collation embracing all the delicacies of the season was partaken of. Thereafter they crossed to New York, and marching to the St. Nicholas, sat down to a grand dinner. And after dinner the fortunate, or unfortunate, pilgrims were seized by the Ivanhoe Commandery and forced somehow or other to dispose of an elaborate strawberry supper. This, it must be remembered, was before the pilgrims left their native shores to fall into the hands of people who will make an especial point of their hospitality. At this rate, by the time the Sir Knights reach Jerusalem, they will be ready to buy up all the stray copies of "Banting" which the booksellers of the Holy Land can furnish them. Their dearest friends would not be able to recognize them, and the band will not be able to blow a single note out of its once mellifluous throat. And yet such is the perversity of human nature, and so little do the most painful warnings impress us, that it is probable that 50,000 Philadelphians would madly rush after the pilgrims if they could get the chance, and willingly suffer all the consequences.

AN "EPISCOPALIAN" OPINION OF "FAUST."

Some one has been indiscreet enough to send the libretto of *Faust* for review to our contemporary, The *Episcopalian*. This is what he gets for his trouble:—

> From reading the explanatory preface of the drama, we should think it very objectionable on the score of morals. What do Christians want to know, either by poetry or by song, much less by representation, the hidden things of darkness, of which it is a shame even to speak? Why cannot we have music of the highest character unconnected with vice and crime? Cannot a love-scene be depicted without sin and impurity? Cannot a pure and sanctified affection on which the Lord will smile be portrayed and surrounded with all the embellishments of art, without being dragged into the mire of sin, and fouled with the profane language of the pit? We surely could not go to listen to this piece of music, nor allow any over whom we had a responsible control to go. We could not permit it to be sung in private, or recommend it for the Christian home. We fear we shall be condemned by the musical critics, and regarded as too particular by many of whom we should expect a different judgment. But it is not the art, the science, the music, the decoration and embellishment, the beauty and melody, we repudiate or fail to appreciate. It is the *sentiment*, the *unhallowed action*, the worldly and wicked scenes portrayed by the story, to which we object. We regret that genius cannot give us something unexceptionable in the direction we have pointed out. Could this not be the case if that genius was inspired by the spirit of true religion? But to us it seems as if the poetic afflatus comes from another spirit, even that of the god of this world. We think for Christian families the advice of Solomon is well applied to operatic amusements, studies, and scenes:—"Avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it and pass away."

The reviewer is apparently oblivious of the fact that the libretto in question is an exceedingly diluted version of Goethe's great poem, but it may be he is under the belief that the original is a naughty work which Christians should avoid, pass by and turn away from, or more probably he knows nothing whatever about it. With regard to the libretto he acknowledges having based his opinion on a perusal of the explanatory preface, and it is tolerably evident that he has never read a scene of Goethe's poem or witnessed an act of Gounod's opera—or of any other opera, in fact. Such being the case, how is it to be expected that either the religious or the non-religious public will have any particular regard for the views of the *Episcopalian* on the moral tendencies of either the poem or the opera? We hold that the moral tendencies of a literary or artistic work should, so far as they are good or bad, secure for it the praise or condemnation of both the religious and the secular press; but before condemnation is passed, the censor should at least know what he is talking about. Now the opera of *Faust* happens to be one of the most profoundly affecting productions of the modern stage, and it is not possible for a person of any sensibility to witness a reasonably good performance of it without being as much improved as by the ordinary run of sermons, or even by the weekly dissertations upon religion and morality to be found in the columns of the *Episcopalian*. The music of Gounod's *Faust*, although its claims to the highest rank are denied by some, is strangely in sympathy with the subject, and the struggles of a pure soul with the powers of evil, and its ultimate triumph and purification through suffering, are so set forth that a theatre full of people who witness the opera are, to our way of thinking, far more likely to be benefited morally than they would be if they took the well-meant but ignorant advice of our contemporary and remained away. All true art points its moral unmistakably, and as its influence is purifying and healthy to all but those afflicted with morbid and diseased imaginations, it is a most important auxiliary to religion. If Gounod's *Faust* is condemned, then Goethe's works must come under the ban, and if Goethe's poem why not Dante's or Milton's or Shakespeare's plays? or, in fact, ninety-nine out of a hundred of the great productions of the human intellect that have been read with profit and pleasure by the best men and women of centuries past? The "Divine Comedy," "Paradise Lost," the best of Shakespeare's tragedies, all treat of the "hidden things of darkness," as the *Episcopalian* puts it, but we scarcely think that our contemporary is prepared to advocate their banishment from the libraries of the faithful; but if these productions are allowed, so must the opera of *Faust*, for the same objections will apply to the others as to it. Ignorance of evil may be a very good thing, but in this wicked world it is impossible that the average man or woman can remain ignorant of evil; and the best intellects in the Church and out of it are of the opinion that the study of just such works as those we have referred to exert an important influence in strengthening Christians for the work of combating evil, and in bringing the minds of the non-religious into a suitable state for the reception of religious and moral impressions. Of course, there are some professed teachers of religion whose opportunities for literary and artistic study and investigation have been limited, and they settle the matter to their own satisfaction by dealing out general damnation to whatever may not happen to strike their uneducated fancies favorably at first glance. That the cause of religion is promoted by such proceeding we do not believe.

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New England has been for the past year in a state of pleasurable excitement over the approaching completion of the magnificent building of the "Charter Oak" Life Insurance Company, of Hartford; and as the thousands of travellers, both on business and pleasure, pass daily each way between New York and Boston, they are shown, with great pride, this very elegant structure, which towers far above its neighboring buildings, reminding one of the prominence which the Boston State House assumes in the views of that city, and as our own Cathedral appears as we approach Philadelphia by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

This stately building is of Concord granite, five stories in height, and contains, beside the rooms used by the Charter Oak Insurance Company for their business, some seventy others, intended to be occupied as offices, etc. Some idea may be formed by our readers of its extent from the dimensions, which are as follows:—Height, 120 feet; depth, 160 feet; and front, 96 feet.

It gives us great pleasure to know that in the fitting up of this building, Philadelphia was represented by the oldest and most extensive gas-fixture manufacturers of the United States, Messrs. Cornelius & Sons.

Leaving the vestibule and entering the main hall, the eye is at once attracted by the newel-post figure, "Otto of Hungary." The rotunda is lighted by a very elegant and expensive twelve-light chandelier, a combination of the French and Grecian styles. The main room, which is devoted to the business of the Charter Oak Insurance Company, is furnished with six two-light pillars and thirty-eight fine two-light brackets, fitted with argand burners, and white cone shades; the officers' desks in the same room are lighted by six elegant pillar lights to correspond. This room is also lighted by two large and unique newel pillars, which surmount the posts on either side of a grand stairway leading to the directors' room. All the fixtures in this room are from special designs made for this building. The officers' and directors' rooms are lighted by four handsome 5-light sliding chandeliers of the Saxon-Gothic style, and four 7-light chandeliers of the Grecian pattern, all having brackets to match. The second, third, fourth, and fifth stories contain very large and handsome rooms, which are occupied as offices, and lighted by sixty very elegant chandeliers, with brackets to match, all being new and original designs. Besides the fixtures we have thus briefly mentioned, there are many others which space will not permit us to describe.

We congratulate Messrs. Cornelius & Sons upon their having fitted up so magnificent a building, and one which places their goods so prominently before the whole New England public. To show the great demand and high estimation in which the work of Messrs. Cornelius & Sons is held, we need only say that in addition to many fine buildings, both public and private, which they have already fitted up this season, they are now engaged upon the construction of the gas fixtures for Wheeler's new opera house, Toledo, Ohio; New Saybrook Co.'s Seaside Hotel, Saybrook Point, Conn.; large new hotel at Minneapolis, Minn.; St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, Twenty-second and Walnut streets, in this city, and "Home for the Aged and Infirm" of the M. E. Church, upon Lehigh avenue, near Broad street, Philadelphia.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Rank" at the Arch.

Rank, the new play produced at the Arch last evening by Miss Lina Edwin's company of New York actors, treats the same theme as Robertson's *Caste*, and points the same moral. The object of both pieces is to demonstrate that the artificial social distinctions are of comparatively little moment in comparison with honesty, goodheartedness, and other of the virtues. The real issue is, to a great extent, evaded, but on the stage we expect to see strong contrasts, and so long as the dramatic effect is good, we care little for logic. In *Caste* the low birth of "Esther" was not so much of an obstacle to her reception into the aristocratic circle in which her husband moved as were her surroundings. A man in marrying a wife must accept his wife's relations, and it cannot be denied that the "Marquise de St. Maur" was to a large extent justified in objecting to "Eccles." In the play of *Rank* an aristocratic gentleman contracts a Scotch marriage with a low-born maiden, and all goes happily until a brother-in-law makes his appearance in the shape of a pig-stye maker, who invites himself to dine with his sister's husband, who criticizes the manners of the guests and the cut of their garments, and otherwise behaves in a manner well calculated to make the man of rank heartily sick of his bargain. Great stress is laid upon the honesty of this hawbuck, but the sympathies of many who cannot be called aristocrats could scarcely fail to enlist themselves on the side of the poor husband. The plot of the play depends upon the temptation held out to the husband to deny his marriage on account of there having been no ceremony or public recognition which would make it legal, and upon the efforts of the brother, who discovers an intention of this kind, to secure such recognition. The marriage is finally established beyond peradventure, but a separation between the husband and wife takes place. After much unhappiness on both sides they are again reunited, but with a prospect that the lady's brother, who in the meantime has contracted a taste for gin, will in the future, as in the past, prove a rather unwelcome addition to the family circle. *Rank* has little of the refinement of the plot, language, or characterization that distinguishes *Caste*, but it is a very cleverly arranged piece, with a lively, animated dialogue, and with some very effective situations. It was well acted last evening, and made an exceedingly favorable impression, as it has the not too common merit of being entertaining. Miss Lina Edwin, who personated the heroine, "Doe Maynard," is a blonde of prepossessing appearance and excellent abilities both as an actress and as a singer. The performance was artistic and pleasing, and it met with much cordial applause. Mr. George Clarke, who enjoys an excellent reputation in this city, played "Miles Hubbs," the pig-stye maker, in excellent style, and Mr. Mark Bates gave a creditable personation of "Curtis Maynard." Messrs. Harry Eytinge and Edwin Wyndham were scarcely as successful as could be desired as the representatives of a couple of British "swells," "Lord Plateglass," and "Hon. Jocelyn Raikes." Carricatures, no matter how broad, should bear some resemblance to the original model, and it is difficult to accept the personations of these gentlemen as being remarkably close copies of nature.

Jefferson as "Rip Van Winkle."

Mr. Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle" has been discussed, described, and criticized so often and from so many different points of view that it is a work of supererogation to attempt to say anything new with regard to it, and it will be sufficient if we inform our readers that Mr. Jefferson appeared last evening at the Walnut to a well filled house, and that he played with all his accustomed humor and pathos. Often as the actor has appeared in this part, it has not yet palled upon the public taste, and the performance last evening was greeted by the usual hearty manifestations of satisfaction and delight.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Joseph Jefferson will appear this evening as "Rip Van Winkle."

AT THE ARCH the play of *Rank* will be performed this evening by Lina Edwin's New York company.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. E. L. Davenport will personate "Rover" in the comedy of *Wild Oats*, this evening. The performance will conclude with *A Bull in a China Shop*.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the drama of *The Octoroon* will be represented this evening.

CITY ITEMS.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.—We invite attention to the advertisement of C. H. Hamrick & Co., No. 45 North Eighth street, to be found in another column. This enterprising house are offering their splendid goods at a reduction of 50 per cent. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL.—An exquisite perfume.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

MARRIED.

HELLER—MOOD.—On the 4th inst., at the Hancock Street M. E. Parsonage, No. 1212 Hancock street, by Rev. C. H. McDermond, WILLIAM HELLER to KATE MOOD, both of Philadelphia.

LODER—BURNS.—On the 3d inst., at the Parsonage of Second Street M. E. Church, No. 430 Dickerson street, by Rev. J. J. Jones, Mr ANDREW LODER to Miss ANNIE C. BURNS, both of this city.

DIED.

ABRAHAM.—On the 4th instant, MARY ABRAHAM, widow of Isaac Abraham, deceased, in the 92d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mary D. Hauptman, No. 511 South Eleventh street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

CONWAY.—On the 3d inst., THOMAS CONWAY, M. D., in his 56th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, the 7th inst, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 844 Franklin street. To proceed to Central Laurel Hill. **

GRESIMER.—On the 5th inst., HARRY W. S., eldest son of William G. W. and Hannah S. Gresimer, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Energetic B. B. C. and Library, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 4½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 456 North Second street. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

WITHERS.—On the 5th instant, JOSEPH S. WITHERS, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Franklin Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 134, and Excelsior Mark Lodge, No. 216, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in law, Joseph K. Caldwell, No. 2209 Spruce street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill. *

☞ FRANKLIN LODGE No. 134, A. Y. M.—The members of Franklin Lodge are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our deceased Brother JOSEPH S. WITHERS, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

The Lodge will assemble at the Hall at that hour. A cordial invitation is extended to members of other Lodges to join us. By order of the W. M.

GEORGE J. BECKER, Secretary.

☞ JOSEPH S. WITHERS.—The members of the BACHELORS' BARGE CLUB are invited to attend the funeral of their late fellow-member, from 2209 Spruce street, on WEDNESDAY, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

* JOHN HUGGARD, Secretrry.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

New Stock at Lowest Prices.

No 1226 CHESNUT STREET.

NEWEST DESIGNS IN DRESS GOODS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN BONNETS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN VEILS.
CHEAPEST ALPACAS IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BOMBAZINES IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS IN PHILADA
CHEAPEST CRAPE CLOTHS IN PHILADELPHIA.
EVERY ARTICLE AT LOWEST PRICE.

We would respectfully call attention to our new Dress-making and Suit Department, where every novelty in black suits will be found ready-made and made to order, at shortest notice, by a competent dressmaker, and also call attention to our White Goods and Ladies' Underwear Department. Large Stock of Linen and Lawn Suits, of finest finish, always on hand.

A. MYERS & CO.,

4 22 stuth5ptf No.1226 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ HERD-BOOK JERSEYS.—AN EXHIBITION for competition of HERD-BOOK JERSEY COWS, HEIFERS, and YOUNG BULLS, for Pennsylvania and New Jersey, will be held at HERKNESS' BAZAAR, Philadelphia, commencing MONDAY, noon, June 5, and ending THURSDAY, June 8.

There will be choice animals from the herds of Massey, Twaddill, S. J. Sharpless, Howe, Potts, Lusson, C. L. Sharpless, and others.

CHARLES L. SHARPLESS,
For the Committee.

Admittance 25 cents. 6 3 3t

☞ TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF THE NINTH DIVISION, TWENTY-NINTH WARD.—The Delegate Election will be held at the DIVISION HOUSE, corner of TWENTY-FOURTH and JEFFERSON Streets, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., June 13, all other notices to the contrary.

By order of
A. J. VANARSDALL, | T. B. SKILMAN,
JOHN DOWLAN, | PHILIP HAYBECK. 1t*

☞ AID BEDFORD STREET MISSION.—STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT CONCERT HALL, Chesnut street, above Twelfth. EVENING OF WEDNESDAY, 7th instant. Tickets sold by Perkinpine & Higgins, No. 56 N. Fourth street; George Milliken, No. 1128 Chesnut street; Rev. John Long, Missionary, No. 619 Bedford street; or any of the managers of the Mission. 6 3 3t

☞ THIRTEENTH WARD.—THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS will meet in their respective Divisions on TUESDAY, June 6th, at 8 o'clock P. M., to organize for the ensuing year.

By order of the Ward Executive Committee.
A. M. FOX, President.
JAMES W. SAYRE, Secretary. 6 5 2t

☞ GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF COMFORT and style in BOOTS and SHOES should call on BARTLETT,
At No. 33 South SIXTH Street,
2 20 tf Above Chesnut.

ART EXHIBITION.

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION

National Photographic Association

OF THE UNITED STATES,

At Horticultural Hall,

JUNE 6 to 13. 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

GRANDEST DISPLAY OF

Photographic Works of Art

From all parts of the world ever made in America. Wonderful, beautiful, instructive. Single admission, 25 cents; season tickets, $1; to be had of North & Co., Horticultural Hall, and at Photograph Galleries. Promenade Concerts every evening. Music by the Germania Orchestra.

Also, the following:—

AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Wednesday, June 7, at 2½ P. M., THIRD ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION. Music, Addresses, Stereopticon, etc. A delightful entertainment. Admission tickets and secured seats free, obtainable as directed below.

Wednesday and Thursday evenings, June 7 and 8, at 8 o'clock, LECTURES ON LIGHT, new and inimitable, by Professor HENRY MORTON, Ph. D.

Friday evening, June 9, at 8 o'clock, EXHIBITION IN THE STEREOPTICON of the Association collection of views from all parts of the world, such a collection as was never before exhibited, conducted by J. W. BLACK, Esq., of Boston. Admission, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, 50 cents; secured seats, 75 cents.

MUSIC BY THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.

The sale of tickets for the Academy entertainments will commence at the Music Store of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street, Thursday, June 1, at 9 A. M., and at the Academy of Music, on Saturday, June 3, at same hour.

WM. H. RHOADS, Local Secretary,
No. 1800 FRANKFORD Avenue.
EDWARD L. WILSON, Permanent Secretary,
No. 822 ARCH Street. 5 26 rp tf

HIGHWAY PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.
OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways, until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, 9th instant, for the construction of sewers on the line of

SERGEANT STREET from the northwest curb line of KENSINGTON AVENUE, to connect with the sewer now constructed on EMERALD STREET.

On COATES STREET from TWENTY-FIRST STREET to TWENTY-SECOND STREET.

On BRANDYWINE STREET, EIGHTEENTH STREET to NINETEENTH STREET, and from TWENTIETH STREET to TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

On FILBERT STREET from SIXTEENTH STREET to a point about sixty-three feet east of SEVENTEENTH STREET, said sewers to be constructed in the usual form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet.

On SPRUCE STREET, from the east side of THIRTY-FOURTH STREET to the west side of THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, to be four feet in the clear inside diameter.

With such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1871, and that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in the Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
6 6 3t Chief Com'r of Highways.

UMBRELLAS, ETC.

2000 PARASOLS!

NOW ABOUT 2000 PARASOLS IN STOCK,

And desiring to close out entire stock, so as not to keep over year a single one, we will sell at

CLOSING OUT PRICES.

Buff and White Pongee, lined and bound, all colors.
Buff and White Pongee, lined and bound, all sizes.
CHILDREN'S PARASOLS.
CHILDREN'S PARASOLS.
Large size Buff Linen Sun Umbrellas, 14 to 30 inch
Silk, Linen, and Vienna Fans closing out.
White Piques and Hamburg Edgings closing out.
Kid Gloves, largest stock, all colors, all sizes.
Kid Gloves, $1, $1·25, $1·50, $1 70 for best Jouvin.
Hosiery at less than wholesale prices.
Ladies' and Children's Gloves, Buff, White, etc.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,

No. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
AND
No. 908 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B.—That our Closing Sale of genuine Jouvin and other fine Kid Gloves will last but a few days. The stock is yet complete. 6 3 stuth

INSURANCE.

INSURE IN AN OLD

Purely Mutual

HOME COMPANY.

NO STOCKHOLDERS TO RECEIVE LARGE DIVIDENDS.

INCORPORATED IN 1847.

THE PENN MUTUAL Life Insurance Company

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET.

Accumulated Fund, nearly......$4,000,000
Receipts for 1870....................$1,250,000

Principal Features—Small expenses, absolute security, large Return Premiums, Prompt payment of Losses, and liberality to the insured.

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, A. V. P. and Actuary.
H. S. STEPHENS, Secretary.
6 6 tuths21t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARMS, SITUATE IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA.

On the Bethlehem Pike, 18 miles north from Philadelphia, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 265 acres. The improvements are large, consisting of Stone Mansion, with bath, water-closets, range, etc., two Tenant Houses, two large Barns, stabling for 100 horses and cattle, and all other necessary outbuildings. The farm is under good fence and well watered. The avenues leading to the mansion are ornamented by two rows of large shade trees; large shade trees around the mansion. There are a variety of fruit trees; about thirty acres in timber, 30 acres in meadow, the balance all arable land. It is well adapted for grain, breeding, and grazing purposes, while its situation, fine old trees, fruits, and modern improvements, commend it as a gentleman's country seat. If desired, can be divided into two farms. There are two sets of farm buildings.

R. J. DOBBINS,
6 6 tuths6t "Ledger" Building.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALLER PROPERTIES.

No. 1917 Chesnut street.
No. 1408 North Broad street.
No. 1413 North Eighteenth street.
Lot, Broad and Vine streets, 73 by 200 feet.
Lot, Broad street, above Thompson, 145 by 200 feet.
Square of Ground, Broad and Diamond streets.
Lot, Broad and Lehigh avenue, 145 feet deep.
Lot, Broad and Summerset streets, 250 by 400 feet deep.
Lot, Broad and Cambria streets, 100 by 528 feet deep.
98 acre Farm, Bucks county.
8 Cottages at Cape May.

R. J. DOBBINS,
6 6 tf "Ledger" Building.

FOR SALE OR RENT BY THE YEAR, OR for the summer, a three-story double stone HOUSE, furnished with gas and water and every city convenience, situated in Clapier street, near the Township line, a few minutes' walk from Wayne station. Apply to

ARTHUR M. BURTON,
6 6tuth2t* No. 504 WALNUT Street.

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON CHESNUT STREET.

CORNELIUS & SONS' RETAIL SALESROOMS, 821 CHERRY St.

GAS FIXTURES.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street,

Invite attention to their large assortment of

GAS FIXTURES

OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
FINISHED IN GOLD-GILT, ORMOLU, VERD-ANTIQUE AND IMPERIAL BRONZE,
Which they offer at prices

Lower than Ever Before Known.

6 5 1mrp

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE

Complete Sewing Machine

OBTAINED TWO PRIZES AT THE CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION,

A GOLD AND SILVER MEDAL WERE AWARDED.

A few testimonials are given from a large mass of correspondence of similar character and tone:—

I have worked on a Howe and Singer, and find none to work so beautiful as the American. It gives perfect satisfaction. Mrs. Dr. J. H. YOCUM,
Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pa.

I have used a Howe, Grover & Baker, and Singer, and would not give the American Combination for all of them. It gives me perfect satisfaction. I consider it the best in the market. Mrs. J. REED,
No. 144 S. Fremont street, Baltimore, Md.

The American is a perfect *Gem* of a machine. I would not take a hundred dollars for it if I could not get another. It works beautiful.
Mrs. AMANDA FAUX, Espy, Pa.

OFFICE OF THE TROY HOSIERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
TROY, N. Y., April 22, 1869.

Your machine makes very satisfactory work, both as to quantity and to quality, and I do not hesitate to recommend them to be superior to anything I have yet seen for the purpose to which they are adapted. T. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.

I have used different machines for nine years past, but have never seen any equal in all respects to the American. It is perfectly simple in the combination, easily operated, and does the most beautiful work. Mrs. JULIA E. BLACK, Benzonia, Mich.

It works beautifully. We are turning out three dozen pairs of shoes per day, 18 button-holes in each pair. MARY E. GREEN,
No. 162 Richmond street, Philadelphia.

I have had one of your Combination Button-hole and Sewing Machines in use for 15 months, and consider it by far the best I have ever used. It works *beautifully*. Mrs. ANNIE C. DAVIDSON,
Fashionable Dressmaker, No. 1508 Chesnut street.

I can testify that one of the best good things I know of is your American Combination Sewing Machine. I have found more satisfaction in using it than any of the other three I have owned. This really beats all. I heartily and honestly commend it to all who wish a machine that will be sure to give perfect satisfaction. Rev. I. W. SCHENCK,
Pastor of the Third Reformed Church,
No. 1435 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

Price of this Celebrated Machine only $75.
Price of the Plain Machine, $60.

Call at the Company's Warerooms,

No. 1318 CHESNUT STREET,

and examine it in motion. 5 2 tuthf

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,

CAPE MAY.

THIS POPULAR FAMILY HOUSE OPENS ON THE 20th INST.

For rooms, etc., apply to

LYCETTE & SAWYER,
6 3 12t* CAPE MAY CITY.

PARRY HOUSE,
HIGHLAND FALLS,
(NEAR WEST POINT).

This new and elegant establishment on the banks of the Hudson River will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address

CHAS. W. HENDRIX,
Highland Falls, New York.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL, COZZENS' DOCK, HUDSON RIVER, IS NOW OPEN. FOR TERMS, &c., Address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

EPHRATA MT. SPRINGS, LANCASTER CO., PA.—This delightful Summer Resort WILL BE OPEN for the Reception of Guests on 15th June, 1871. For particulars, address

J. W. FREDERICK, Prop'r,
H. H. REINHARD, Supt. 6 1 1m

FRIENDS' COTTAGE, CAPE MAY, N. J., having been thoroughly refitted and enlarged, will be open for guests Sixth Month (June) 1st. Families desiring rooms should make early application to the proprietress. $15 per week through June. $2 50 a day. [5 31 tf] A. P. COOK.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, OPENS June 1st.
Terms for June, $3·50 per day. 4 26 fmw6t

REFRIGERATORS.

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT AT

Wholesale and Retail. All at Low Prices.

P. P. KEARNS Manufactures his own Refrigerators.

No. 39 North NINTH Street,

5 30 1m4p BELOW ARCH STREET.

Savery's Patent Combined Water Cooler and REFRIGERATOR

Has proved itself to be superior to any in the market. Call and examine.

JACOB F. HAND, Jr.,
4 6thstu 2marp Depot, No. 620 MARKET Street.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE

No. 904 CHESNUT STREET.

FRESH CHINA MATTINGS.

WHITE RED CHECK, AND FANCY STYLES.

50 PIECES FRENCH AXMINSTER,

$3·25 PER YARD.

GROCERIES, ETC.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

TWELFTH AND GIRARD AVENUE.

LATOUR OLIVE OIL,
A fresh invoice just imported.
Davis' Diamond Cincinnati Hams.
Louisville Sugar-cured Hams.
Micheners' Star Hams.
Bowers & Co. City-cured Hams.
Smoked Beef and Beef Tongues.
St. Louis white Wheat Family Flour.

Families residing in Germantown, by mailing their orders, can have their goods carefully put up, and delivered daily, at the lowest rates.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 thstu§ PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Cousty's East End Grocery.

EXTRA QUALITY SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES, by the barrel, keg, or gallon.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE by the cask or dozen.

Goods delivered free of charge to Germantown, Chesnut Hill, West Philadelphia, and Camden. Orders solicited at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,
3 2thsturp§ Below Chesnut, West Side.

NEW CROP TEAS.

CHOICE OOLONGS,
ENGLISH BREAKFAST,
JAPANESE,
GOOD COLONGS, very low by the box or chest, at

JAMES R. WEBB'S,

S. E. CORNER OF
4 20 thstu3mrp WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

FRANCIS BOND,

Formerly at Allen Cuthbert's Chinese Store, No. 28 South Eighth street.)

FINE TEAS, COFFEES, CANTON CHINA, CHINESE AND JAPANESE FANCY GOODS),
No. 139 South EIGHTH Street,
6 1 thstu3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

WALRAVEN,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT St.,

Offers some new designs for

CURTAINS AMD LAMBREQUINS,
FRENCH CRETONNES,
STRIPED TERRY and
COTELINES

Also, GIMPS AND TRIMMINGS of entirely new patterns.

An assortment of LACE CURTAINS of especial elegance and cheapness, some as low as $1 00 a window.

BROCHE TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS are offered greatly below intrinsic values, with a large assortment of EMBROIDERED CLOTH PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. 3 16 thstu3mrp

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

SUMMER FASHIONS,
IN
TRIMMED PAPER PATTERNS
AND
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.
MRS. M. A. BINDER,
No. 1101, N. W. CORNER ELEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS, PHILA.,

has made very large additions to her stock of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons to match Suits. Novelties in Parasols, Gloves, Flowers, Neck-ties; Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, Real Jet, Gilt, and Pearl Jewelry.

LACES—REAL POINT AND APPLIQUE.

Great inducements in Guipure and Thread Laces, Valenciennes, Sleeves, Collars, and Cuffs.

EMBROIDERIES.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, newest designs; Flouncing, Ruffling and Trimmings.

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING DEPARTMENT.

Walking Suits, Reception and Evening Dresses, Wedding Trousseaux. Large orders executed at short notice and at moderate prices, in the most fashionable style.

Trimmed and Plain Paper Patterns, $6 per dozen. A perfect system of Dress-cutting taught. Pinking, Goffering, and Fringing. 4 22stu2mrp

ART GALLERY.

Established in 1765.

McCANN'S

Art Galleries and Warerooms,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street.

Oil Paintings,
Mirrors,
Tables,
Frames,
Cornices, Etc.

All Chromos reduced 30 per cent. on former prices. 4 1 stuth 6mrp

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

ROBBINS CLARK & BIDDLE

SPECIAL AGENTS
FOR THE

Waltham Watch Company.

THE LARGEST STOCK AT

Lowest Prices.

1124 CHESNUT STREET, 1124

6 5 mtuth3t PHILADELPHIA.

HOSIERY.

COOK & BROTHER,

No. 53 N. EIGHTH Street,

[TRADE-MARK.] C&B [TRADE-MARK.]

RETAILERS
OF
HOSIERY GOODS

Exclusively of their own importation.

Just received, by steamer City of Antwerp,

ONE CASE

Balbriggan Hosiery Goods

EXTRA QUALITIES, AT LOW PRICES.
3 28 tuth 3mrp

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

SANBORN'S PATENT

Burglar-Proof Safes,

Of Welded Steel and Iron,

MADE BY

AMERICAN STEAM SAFE CO.

No. 32 S. FOURTH St.

E. W. THOMAS. 3 1 stuth6mrp

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

No. 41 S. FOURTH STREET.

Steam and Hot-water Heating, with Gold's Patent Cast Iron Apparatus.

Architects, Builders and others desiring buildings heated with steam or hot water should not fail to examine this apparatus, which is superior to all the imitations offered for sale. Our cast-iron Radiators are adapted to high as well as low-pressure steam.

Steam-fitting in all its branches done at the shortest notice.

Particular attention paid to ventilation.

B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

WOOD'S AMERICAN KITCHENER,

on the European principle, of neat and durable construction, suitable for public institutions, hotels, and private residences, having powerful water-backs, and its cooking and baking qualities cannot be surpassed.

Also,

WOOD'S PARIS RANGE,

of a new and beautiful design, a superior Cooking and Baking Range, and the best construction for heating purposes yet offered for sale.

Sole Agents for the sale of

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATORS,

for ventilation, and a sure cure for smoky chimneys.

BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATERS.

The latest improvements, and the best in the market.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
5 6 stuth 26trp No. 41 S. FOURTH St.

FUN FROM HARPER'S "DRAWER."

—To one of the most distinguished of living American comedians the "Drawer" is indebted for the following:—

In consequence of some difficulty in arriving at an amicable conclusion in reference to political matters, in a Western bar-room, one of the parties, in the usual knife dispute that ensued, had his intestines cut out. A learned M. D. who had been called in stated the extent of the injury done in learned technicalities, peppered with membranes, cartilages, epigastriums, etc., to an extent so overpowering that one of his auditors, horrified at the description, rushed out, and meeting a friend, who asked him, "Is Jim much hurt?" replied, "Hurt! You bet he's hurt. Why, *all the Latin part of his bowels is clean out!*"

—That the schoolmaster is very much abroad in some portions of our common country may be inferred from the following notice, which a correspondent saw at the post office, in Montgomery, Alabama. It is an extract from the printed circular of an educator who proposed opening an evening school:—

"Americans, recollect that it was by nocturnal lucubrations that your own immortal Franklin made the lightning of heaven subservient to his will, and with his fragile arm confined in the gauzy shreds of a handkerchief that subtile yet irresistible fluid that rent asunder the giant oaks of your primeval forests and mocked mortal man in all his wonted strength by frittering into atoms the most impregnable fabric of his inventive genius. ——— ———,

"TEACHER."

—Concerning the "Form of Solemnization of Matrimony," as it is called in the Episcopal Church, or the "Sacrament of Marriage," in the Church of Rome, or simply the "Marriage Contract," as it is entitled in the common law of the State, there seems to obtain in the State of Nebraska some sort of nuptial arrangement peculiar to that region. So, at least, we infer from the following advertisement in one of the organs of public opinion published in Dakota City:—

HON. K. W. FRAZER,
Probate Judge, and ex-officio Justice of the Peace, with jurisdiction of cases below $300. Office corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street.
Judge Frazer is empowered to perform the marriage contract *between parties of the opposite sex* who are legally eligible to the important state.
Dakota City, Nebraska, August 5th, 1870.

—The temporary inconvenience frequently experienced by gentlemen who give themselves up to the enjoyment of a favorite beverage was recently illustrated in Stewart county, Tennessee, where a prosperous old farmer named Rumfeldt had a habit of attending regularly the County Court at Dover, but who seldom turned his face homeward until he had swallowed more whisky than his skin could well hold or his legs could conveniently carry. On one occasion he got on his level early, and about the middle of a hot July afternoon started for home. He had not gone far, however, when he was seized with an uncontrollable desire to take a nap. He dismounted from his horse, turned him loose to graze, and rolled himself into a fence corner. He was sleeping very sweetly when he was espied by a buzzard which was sailing about the vicinity, hunting for something to eat. Smaller and smaller grew his circles, cautiously taking observations. At last, but still in some doubt, the bird lit on the ground near its expected feast. About this time Rumfeldt became aware that something was going on, and he partially opened one eye and saw the buzzard, but still too drunk to take any active measures to drive it away. He, however, kept a close watch. The buzzard strutted around him, all the time inspecting Rumfeldt closely and cautiously to ascertain positively that he was dead. He finally became satisfied that the *corpus* before him was indeed a carcass, and, consequently, "his meat;" whereupon he advanced deliberately to Rumfeldt's head and gave him a severe peck in the face. This aroused Rumfeldt, and striking out lazily with his hand to prevent a repetition of the attack, he exclaimed, "Look 'ere; you're a l-e-e-tle too smart—I ain't dead yet."

—A bright young priest of the Roman Catholic Church relates to the Drawer an instance of the naiveness and self-confidence of an American girl, who, just before the recent revolution in the Holy City, was presented to the Pope. Of course she was charmed with the simple and benignant manner of the Pontiff, and, gathering confidence as the conversation proceeded, finally said:—

"I think that the people of the United States are the most religious people in the world."

"Why so, my child?" mildly asked the Pope.

"Because," answered the young lady, "they have *more denominations!*"

His Holiness smiled a little smile, but evinced no desire to discuss the proposition.

—During the late unpleasantness an important part of naval detail between vessels of the same squadron was necessarily done by signal. One of the humorous results of this signal way of doing things, as it occurred when a part of one of our squadrons was lying off Edenton, North Carolina, is related by a naval officer, as follows:—A message was sent from the shore to Captain Macomb, commander of the fleet, announcing that the ceremony of public baptism would be performed at two o'clock. The captain, ever courteous and considerate, supposed that some of his officers might wish to witness this little episode in the tedious monotony of blockading, and directed that the fact should be communicated by signal to the other vessels. The naval signal-book was forthwith brought out and searched, but the word "baptism" was not to be found. Here was a quandary, and time was rapidly passing, but the captain was not to be foiled. The quartermaster of the watch was set to work, and in a few minutes the bright-colored signal-flags of the Shamrock were at the mast-head, and the astonished officers of the other ships read:—"There will be 'religious diving' on shore at 2 P. M."

—We doubt the accuracy of the statement of that prejudiced New England man who said that he "jedged the most payin' train that run into 'Shecawgo' was the one that stopt fifteen minits for divorce." If anything could justify such a supposition it might be the popularity in that region of such little emanations of genius as the following:—

WHEN YOUR CHEAP DIVORCE IS GRANTED.

When your cheap divorce is granted,
Mother, and you leave the West,
Shall I stay with you or father?
Tell me, mother, which the best?
He'll be much surprised, I fear me,
When he knows what you have filed,
And unless you hover near me
He'll appropriate your child.

Mother, if the move was needful;
If the income you and he
Shared so long, at last has bred an
Incompatibility;
If you'll be his wife no longer,
When returning from the West—
Which am I to love the stronger?
Tell me, mother, which the best?

—Miss Mary Wattles and Mrs. Helen Comb have formed a copartnership in Kansas for the practice of law, under the name and style of Wattles & Comb. It is the first feminine legal firm in the State.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.

LONDON.

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication wit both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

5 3 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

MORTGAGE only $12,500 PER MILE

TRUSTEES.
FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

Special Attention of Investors

Is now called to the

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

BRIDGETON AND PORT NORRIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

7 PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES.

This road runs from the mouth of Maurice River to Bridgeton, New Jersey, where it connects with the

West Jersey Railroad.

The fact that this Mortgage is but for $12,500 per mile, and that stock subscriptions have been secured equal to 40 per cent. of that amount, places this loan upon the firmest basis and gives to it unusual security.

They can be registered, and are in sums of $100, $500, $1000. Interest payable April and October.

They are offered for the present at 90 and accrued interest.

For further particulars and pamphlets apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 2 tf PHILADELPHIA.

NEW GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

Seven Per Cent. Per Annum in Currency or Six Per Cent. Gold.

Free from all Taxes.

Forty Years to Run, with Sinking Fund Attached.

Interest payable June 1 and December 1.

Seven per cent. bonds, either coupon or registered, at option of purchaser.

Six per cent. gold bonds, coupons only, payable either in London or Philadelphia.

We call attention to this very safe and desirable home investment, which we offer at PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST to date of purchase, for the Seven Per Cent. Currency Bonds, or at

98 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY

For the Six Per Cent. Gold Loan.

Full particulars can be had at the office of either of the undersigned,

DREXEL & CO.
C. & H. BORIE.
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

BONDS

OF THE

Camden and Amboy Railroad, New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Company,

Constituting the

United Companies of New Jersey.

We offer these most desirable bonds, in registered certificates, due in 1894, bearing 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free of all taxation, payable April 1 and October 1.

For full particulars, apply to

DREXEL & CO.
C. & H. BORIE.
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

PAID TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

Stocks and Bonds,

Here and in New York, and every facility furnished to parties desiring to have them carried.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
5 22 PHILADELPHIA.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith Randolph & Co. PHILA & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

Free of Taxes.

We are offering the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Interest Payable January and July.

The Bonds are in

$1000s, $500s, and $100s,

and can be REGISTERED free of expense. The road is doing a good business, with prospects of considerable increase.

This issue is made to procure additional rolling stock.

Bonds, Pamphlets, and information can be obtained of

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS,

AND

MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

On a Completed Road,

Free of U. S. Tax.

This road is now in the dullest season of the year earning more than 12 per cent. net on the amount of its mortgage obligations.

Its 7 per cent. gold bonds are equal for security to Government or any Railroad issue. They command a ready market, and we are prepared to buy and sell them at all times. No investment in the market, possessing equal guarantees of safety, returns an equal percentage of interest. The Chicago Burlington, and Quincy has given a traffic guarantee, and obligates itself to invest in these bonds 50 per cent. of the gross earnings derived from all business from this road. This is sufficient indication of the estimate of this enterprise by the largest and most far-sighted corporation in the West. A limited quantity still for sale by

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL Street, New York.

For sale in Philadelphia by

De Haven & Bros.,
Elliott, Collins & Co.,
Townsend Whelen & Co.,
Barker Bros & Co.,
W. H. Shelmerdine & Co.,

And by Bankers and Brokers generally. 4 22 wf tj15

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS

ISSUED IN CONNECTION WITH

Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.,

OF LONDON,

AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

We would call the special attention of Americans going abroad to the complete arrangements made by our London House, in their office, at

No. 41 LOMBARD Street,

For the comfort and convenience of holders of our Circular Letters, and especially with reference to their correspondence and the latest advices from the United States.

Persons taking Credits through us can have their passports furnished without extra charge.

Full information given at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
5 9 tuths2m PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc 1 26

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street.
8 96 PHILADELPHIA.

HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER,
530 WALNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 98

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE Safe Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

COUPON OR REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

With both principal and interest made absolutely secure by State and municipal legislation, for sale at

85,

AND ACCRUED INTEREST, BY

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Bankers and Stock Brokers
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
2 PHILADELPHIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES.

Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.

INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.
WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,

Henry Lewis.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
FISHER et al., Executors, vs. PATTERSON. Levari Facias. March Term, 1871, No. 1039.

The auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale under the above writ of all that certain lot of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon erected, situate on the south side of Arch street, at the distance of 92 feet 4¼ inches east of Seventeenth street, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Arch street 39 feet 7½ inches, and in depth southward of that width 150 feet to Ann street, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, June 12, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 202 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where all persons interested are requested to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

T. BRADFORD DWIGHT,
5 30 10t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ANNA BLANKMAN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of CHARLES H. SAVOURNIN, administrator and trustee of the estate of ANNA BLANKMAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, June 13, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 16 N. SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

WM. KNIGHT SHRYOCK,
6 1 thstu5t* Auditor.

NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY under the Will of THOMAS BELLAS, deceased, late of the city of Philadelphia, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate of said testator are required to make payment, and all persons having claims to make the same known to

RACHEL K. BELLAS,
JANE BELLAS,
EMMA L. BELLAS,
MARY R. BELLAS,
Executrixes,
5 23 tu6t* No. 1805 ARCH Street, Philada.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH NICHOLLS, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said decedent are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same to

ANN NICHOLLS,
No. 125 GOTHIC Street,
Or her attorney, JOS. C. FERGUSON,
5 9 tu6t* No. 520 WALNUT Street.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM HAMILTON, LATE ACtuary of the Franklin Institute. Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them to

TURNER HAMILTON,
5 23tu6t No. 106 S. TENTH Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1871.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 30th of June instant, at which time the bids will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber, etc., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will enclose their bids in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard, and the purchasing Paymaster for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the Department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; *and, by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish.* The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams—Oregon Pine Beams at Mare Island Yard; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber—Oregon Pine Mast Timber at Mare Island Yard; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank Boards—Sugar Pine Boards at Mare Island Yard; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech—White Ash, Redwood at Mare Island Yard; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 30, Ingot Copper; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paints; No. 58, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 59, Linseed Oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard Oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Fish Oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 72, Crucibles; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather, pump rigging, lacing; No. 80, Junk; No. 85, Anthracite Coal; No. 86, Semi-bituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No. 88, Charcoal; No. 89, Wood.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy yards:—

KITTERY.

Nos. 13, 15, 18, 22, 32, 33, 39, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 78, 85, 87, 88.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 7, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 82, 85, 87, 88.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 7, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 37, 42, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 80, 85, 86, 88.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 7, 9, 32, 33, 63, 71, 85, 87.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 23, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88, 89.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 7, 9, 13, 15, 18, 22, 23, 24, 32, 39, 48, 50, 53, 58, 59, 60, 63, 70, 71, 73, 77, 85, 87.

MARE ISLAND.

Nos. 2, 8, 9, 13, 15, 18, 22, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 87, 88, 89. 6 6 law4t

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, June 26, 1871, for building a brick or stone wall, with one double and one single iron gate, at the following named NATIONAL CEMETERIES, viz.:—

Culpeper C. H., Va., Fort Harrison, near Richmond, Va., and Beverly, N. J.

The rubbish resulting from the excavation for the walls to be removed from the grounds of each cemetery at the expense of the successful bidder.

Bidders will be required to specify the price per linear foot, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to this requirement.

Plans, specifications, and blank forms for bids furnished by the undersigned.

HENRY J. HODGES,
5 26 6t Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL

OFFICE A. C. S.,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 15, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M., June 15, 1871, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., at this station during six months, commencing July 1, 1871. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, etc., can be obtained by application to

WILLIAM PRINCE,
5 15 First Lieut. Ord., A. C. S.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

Nemesis, Thursday, June 1, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, June 3, at 2 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, June 10, at 12 M.
City of Dublin, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 13, at 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.;
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.

CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,

$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.

STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY,

Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these rates are positively much cheaper than other first-class lines.

Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.

Apply to *WALLER & CO., Agents,*
No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans direct on Tuesday, June 13, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on —, June —.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 10, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 10.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on Thursday, June 8, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Thursday, June 15.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON.—PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.

The first-class Steamship EMPIRE, Captain Hinckley, will sail on Thursday, June 8, at 3 P. M., noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS
For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
where further information may be obtained.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 32 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The latest telegraphic intelligence from Washington clears up a point in the proposed settlement of the Alabama difficulty which was left in the greatest obscurity, but which was of such importance that, till the mode of settling it was known, it was impossible to have a confident opinion on the proceedings of the High Joint Commission. It had been pretty well ascertained that the two contracting Powers had agreed upon a new principle to be engrafted by treaty (so far as their efforts could secure the end) on International Law, and that the British Government had consented to the retrospective application of this principle to the case of the Alabama. But though it was stated that neutral governments were to be responsible for the depredations of belligerent cruisers fitted out in their ports, nothing was said of the measure and test of responsibility. The accounts of the arrangements which were published implied, indeed, that an absolute and unqualified responsibility was to attach in the given case to the neutral, and that no amount of care and caution would be an answer to a demand to be reimbursed by losses occasioned by an escaping cruiser or privateer. Such a rule would have been an intolerable burden to neutrals, who up to this time have had no duty whatever of the sort cast on them by the law of nations, and all that could have been said for it was that it was sure in the long run to throw far heavier obligations on the United States than on this country. But the last telegrams convey the very probably correct intelligence that the new responsibility is to arise when the neutral has failed to employ "the utmost possible diligence and precaution." In the old legal phrase, he will be bound to the "extreme of diligence" in watching his own yards and ports, and he will be correspondingly liable for "slight negligence." Even thus the new obligation is extremely onerous, but it is qualified by a well-ascertained legal limitation, and it must be remembered that no less burdensome rule would have contributed to the settlement of the Alabama question. No reader of Mr. Bernard's treatise on "British Neutrality" can help suspecting that if the English Government during the American war is to be considered as having been bound by any slighter measure of responsibility than this—if, for example, it had merely been obliged to show that it had used "reasonable" diligence—it is very doubtful whether the Americans could have recovered a dollar of compensation. Having committed themselves to an extreme complaint, they can only receive satisfaction through a decision under an extreme rule.

The mode of settlement, based, as it seems to be, upon a new rule combined with a sort of fiction under which the rule is supposed to have always existed, has not a little about it that is curious; and the cynical British critic might perhaps observe that it contains an implied admission on the part of the Americans that, ever since the Confederate war, they have been preferring an unjust claim against the British Government. But this sort of illogicality has always, as we before explained, characterized the growth of international laws. A sentiment grows up that a rule ought to exist; then somebody of authority asserts that it does exist; then everybody agrees to argue as if it had always existed. Now that the new rule is to form part of the international system—certainly as regards the United States and this country, probably as regards the whole civilized world—we need not hesitate to say that Great Britain has, on the whole, more to gain than to lose by it; and a heavy cloud which overhung the fortunes both of the English and the American people is probable on the point of being dispersed. It cannot be too often repeated that the danger of collision with the United States arises from different causes, and exists under different conditions, from any peril with which we may be threatened of armed strife on our own side of the Atlantic. The chances against the perpetuity of peace in Europe grow out of our still intricate relations with various Continental powers, out of our generally imperfect state of military preparation, and out of the incurable contagiousness of war. We are necessarily, through the obligations we have contracted or inherited, an obstacle at all times to somebody's ambition, and we are too often so weak, and always so close at hand, that the very perfection of their military resources, contrasted with the poverty of ours, may furnish our neighbors with an irresistible temptation to sudden attack. But our relations with the United States are wholly different. We are separated from them not by a silver streak of sea, but by a wide and stormy ocean; and, whatever at any given moment be the condition of our own army and navy, we may be pretty sure that the condition of the American army and navy will at the same moment be worse. The Americans are not tempted to attack us by any palpable contrast between their strength and our weakness, between their preparation and our unreadiness. The danger of quarrel comes from another source, and has its origin in the great knowledge which the people of the two countries have of one another, through community of language and race, but which they combine with great ignorance of one another on certain points, attributable probably to geographical distance. We know the Americans well enough to understand a slight which they may put upon us far better than if it came from Frenchmen, Germans, or Prussians; they do not know us well enough to comprehend our peculiar susceptibility to affront. We have frequently stated our opinion that, if war broke out between the United States and Great Britain, the declaration would probably come from the English Government, and would be a surprise for the American Government and people. Habit and history have gradually made the Americans regard hard language about this country as innocent commonplace, and diplomatic rebuffs of the British Government as the justifiable expedients of a necessarily partisan administration. The fear lay in the chance that this frame of mind, consciously or unconsciously shared by the great majority of Americans, would one day produce some "light-hearted" stroke of diplomacy which would set England in flames. The true policy to follow, therefore, in the interest of both countries was, not (as was once contended) to let the Alabama and fishery difficulties sleep until better days, but to get rid of them with the utmost promptitude. These two great communities will be sure of peace in proportion to the fewness of decent pretexts for quarrelling, and the permanent causes of differences between them are happily very few.

The difficulties of completing the adjustment which the commissioners have embodied in the draft-treaty do not appear to us as great as they have been represented by some; the resolution of the House of Representatives, that if money has to be paid they must have a voice in the treaty, seems, for example, mere constitutional commonplace. A final arrangement may be regarded as, on the whole, so probable that congratulations on the subject are neither absurd nor premature. It would not be difficult to show that the opportunity has to some extent been furnished by accident. On the English side, both the great political parties had committed themselves to the expediency of a settlement, and the continental war had strengthened the general desire to leave no questions open with the United States. On the part of the Americans the President had quarrelled with the impracticable politician who had virtually declared against all arrangement, and had come to an understanding with the rest of the Republican party, who probably feel that an anti-British policy will always, in the long run, be profitable to their Democratic adversaries. But these casual advantages seem to have contributed but slightly to the result as compared with influences of which the proved existence and efficacy may be regarded with legitimate satisfaction in both countries. The repugnance to war manifestly felt by a high functionary who has seen more of it than most people, the essential reasonableness of the best men in both communities, the steadying and sobering effects of that strong legal spirit which is common to the educated classes in both of them, have helped a great deal more than accident to lay the basis of an understanding which, if it be completed, should form an epoch both in English and in American history.

LUMBER

1,000,000 FEET HEMLOCK JOIST AND SCANTLING.

ALL LENGTHS,, ALL SIZES.

500,000 FEET 5-4 and 4-4 SOUTHERN PINE FLOORING (Dry).

Our own working. Assorted and unassorted.

250,000 FEET 4-4 VIRGINIA SAP FLOORING (Dry.)

Our own working. Assorted and unassorted.

250,000 FEET 4-4, 3-4, 5-8 and 1-2 INCH SAP BOX BOARDS,

Together with a large and well-selected stock of thoroughly seasoned Building Lumber of all descriptions, suitable for the erection of large factories, stores, dwellings, etc. In connection with the above we are now running a

Steam Saw and Planing Mill,

And are fully prepared to furnish Builders and others with

Mill Work of all Descriptions,

WINDOW FRAMES, SASH, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BRACKETS, Etc.

SUPERIOR WOOD MOULDINGS A SPECIALTY.

BROWN & WOELPPER,

No. 827 RICHMOND STREET,

5 9 tuthslm PHILADELPHIA.

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1871

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,

No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¾ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,

5 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC.

PANCOAST & MAULE,

THIRD and PEAR Streets,

Plain and Galvanized

Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes

For Gas, Steam and Water.

FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS, BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING

Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

CARD.

Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

For circulars apply to

Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

SAXON GREEN,

is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any oth because it will Paint twice as much surface.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN PAINTS.

RAILROAD LINES.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES.

On and after THURSDAY, June 1, 1871, TRAINS WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·15 a. m. Accommodation via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City for New York.

At 2 and 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·15 a. m. and 3·30 p. m. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.

At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Riverside, and Palmyra.

At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Fish House.

The 11·30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m., New York Express Lines, and 11·30 p. m. Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7, 8·15 and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m. for Trenton.

At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 6·45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol.

At 12 p. m. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 11 a. m., 6·45 p. m., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 3, and 5 p. m. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 6 p. m. for Bristol.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30 and 5 p. m. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 a. m., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·15 p. m. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 and 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·15 p. m. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc., and 7 a. m. for Schooley's Mountain.

At 9·30 a. m. and 5 p. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, and at 5 p. m. for Easton.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 a. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6 and 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 p. m. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, and Mount Holly.

At 6 a. m., 2·30 and 6·30 p. m. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6 and 11 a. m., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6 a. m., 1 and 3·30 p. m., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

May 29, 1871.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE short Middle Route to the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, Northern Pennsylvania, Southern and Interior New York, Buffalo, Auburn, Rochester, the great Lakes, and the Dominion of Canada.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

Takes effect May 15, 1871.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 a. m. (Accommodation), for Fort Washington.

7·35 a. m. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverly, Auburn, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 a. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 a. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 a. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·30 and 5·30 p. m. for Abington.

2 p. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 p. m. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4 p. m. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem.

4·30 p. m. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·15 p. m. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·15 and 11·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55 and 10·35 a. m.; 2·15, 5·20, 8·15, and 10·20 p. m.

Doylestown at 8·25 a. m., 4·45 and 6·45 p. m.

Lansdale at 7·30 a. m.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 a. m., 3·05 and 10·00 p. m.

Abington at 2·45 and 7·00 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 a. m.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 p. m.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 9·00 a. m. and 6 45 p. m.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·45 p. m.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 p. m.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 10·00 a. m. and 8·00 p. m.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 15, 1871. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	7·10 P. M.
" " Williamsport	4·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	3·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12·30 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·00 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·30 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·50 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	1·25 A. M.
" " Sunbury	1·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Mail west with west-bound trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Warren Accommodation east and west with trains on L. S. and M. S. R. W. east and west and at Corry with O. C. and A. R. R. W.

Erie Accommodation east at Corry and west at Corry and Irvinetown with O. C. and A. R. R. W.

Elmira Mail and Buffalo Express make close connection at Williamsport with the N. C. R. W. trains, north and south.

Catawissa passenger trains will be run east from Williamsport on Erie Express, and west to Williamsport on Elmira Mail.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Freight (with passenger car)	7·00 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	3·45 P. M.

Returning, leave Atlantic:—

Freight	12·45 P. M.
Mail	4·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	6·15 A. M.

LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE:—

For Haddonfield, 9 and 10·15 A. M., 2 and 4·15 P. M.

For Atco and intermediate stations 10·15 P. M.

For Hammonton and intermediate stations 6 00 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE:—

Haddonfield, 6 and 11 A. M., and 1, 3·15, and 10 P. M.

Atco, 12·15 P. M.; Hammonton 6 A. M.

Night line for Haddonfield leaves Camden 11·30 P. M.

Freight must be delivered at Vine street wharf by 4 P. M. to insure its transportation next day.

5 12 D. H. MUNDY Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

June 5, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8·00 a. m.
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY,

Leave depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, For West Manayunk at 8·45 a. m. and 6 30 p. m.

Leave West Manayunk. 6·10 and 10·10 a. m.

For Belmont at 8·45 and 11·30 a. m., and 2, 4, and 6·30 P. M.

Leave Belmont at 6·24 and 10·26 a. m., 12·14 noon, 2·45 and 5·30 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, for Belmont, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·50, 5·40, and 6·40 P. M.

Leave Belmont, 9·25, 10·25, 11·25 a. m., 1·25, 2·25, 3·25, 4·25, 5·15 6·15, and 7·05 p. m.

Exchange Tickets to and from Belmont are sold by conductors of Park train of this Company, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth, add Green and Coates street cars, good on lines mentioned.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1 55 and 9·50 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Chicago without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 4·05 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12·30 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 2·3 S. Fourth street.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.

Depot, Ninth and Green.

ON AND AFTER MAY 8.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 7, 8·45, and 11·25 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 8·20, and 10·20 p. m.

The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 6·50, 7·25, 10, a m. and 5·30 and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 7, 8·45, p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.

Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 8, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a. m., 12·05 m., 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 8·50, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·58, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·20, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 6·25, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a. m., ·30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m. and 3·30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·30 a. m. and 6·30 p. m.

The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Springfield or Schurrs' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 5·30 and 7 a. m., and 4·30 and 6·15 p. m. down trains, and the 9 a. m. and 4, 5·30, and 6·25 p. m. up trains are the only trains that stop at Springfield.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 12·25 and 5·20 p. m.

For points on Perkiomen Railroad leave Ninth and Green at 1·30 p. m. Returning, leave Schwenksville at 4·45 p. m., arriving at Ninth and Green at 6·50 p. m.

Passengers by 1·30 p. m. train connect at Phœnixville with train for Pottstown and Reading.

Passengers taking the 7, 7·35, and 11 a. m. and 5·30 and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 5, and 7 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.

G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 24.

Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·25 and 10 A. M., 2·30, 7·10, and 11·20 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·45 P. M. This train stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction, 6·30, 8·50 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5·30 P. M. Stops at all stations. The 5·30 P. M. will run to West Chester on Saturdays.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10 A. M., 2, 5, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·35 A. M. Stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 5·25, 8·10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. Stops at all stations.

A train will leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 5 A. M. every Monday.

ON SUNDAY

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. 2·30, and 6·45 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7 A. M., 4 and 5 P. M.

H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

EXTRA SUNDAY TRAINS.

On and after June 4, 1871, an Extra Passenger Train will leave West Chester at 4 P. M. for Philadelphia.

Returning, will leave Philadelphia at 6½ P. M. for West Chester. These trains stop at all stations.

May 29, 1871. H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Cape May, Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·45 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1871

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6·30 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and	7·30 P. M.
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·20 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7·20 P. M.
First Pacific Express	9 45 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·20 P. M.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·39 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 7·10 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·20 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5·00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·40 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·40 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	8·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·30 A. M. & 3·50 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	11·15 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	6·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	6·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·15 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·45 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.

No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.

No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE,

Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,

General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 8·30 A. M.; returning, leave Oxford at 3·40 P. M., stopping at all intermediate stations.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after SUNDAY, June 4, 1871, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 and 10 A. M., 4·30 and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave—

Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Mondays at 5·15 A. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 4·20 and 6·49 P. M. Mondays only at 6·33 A. M.

On Sundays train leaves Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. for Oxford; returning, leaves Oxford for Philadelphia at 3 40 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,

General Superintendent.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE,

The undersigned most respectfully announces to his patrons, friends, and the public generally, that in anticipation of extensive alterations and improvements to his store and warerooms, he will offer the balance of his entire stock of FURNITURE

At Greatly Reduced Prices

All of which is warranted fully as well made as made to order.

He adopts this method of giving purchasers an portunity of

Extremely Low Prices

In preference to having a sale at auction.

A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all who are in need of first-class goods.

C. VOLLMER,

Manufacturer of Cabinet Furniture,

No. 1108 CHESNUT STREET,

5 5 stuthsm PHILADELPHIA.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),

WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of

FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,

No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street.

Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 215

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.

DOORS, SHUTTERS, AND SASH.

On Wednesday Morning,

June 7, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, about 650 doors, shutters, and sash, made from seasoned lumber. 6 5 2t

Sale No. 2039 Walnut street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, LACE CURTAINS, STATUARY, PIANO, MIRRORS, REAL BRONZE FIGURE CARPETS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

June 7, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the entire handsome furniture of a gentleman going to Europe. Also, the valuable oil paintings by European and American artists. Also, 2 elegantly carved Carrara marble statues, "Diana Entering and Leaving the Bath."

May be examined with catalogues on Tuesday previous to sale, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. 6 5 2t

Peremptory Special Sale.

ELEGANT AND CHOICE FURNITURE, MANUFACTURED BY GEORGE J. & J. A. HENKELS.

On Friday Morning,

June 9, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, in second story salesroom, elegant and choice furniture, comprising every known style; Pompeiian chamber furniture, in walnut and ebony, French walnut and stain oiled walnut; parlor furniture, in every kind of fashionable covering, including rosewood sets, walnut, with French walnut tablets and plain antique finish, with silk damask, brocatelle, and French plush in all colors; dining-room and library furniture in great variety, and numerous miscellaneous articles. 6 5 4t

Recorder's Sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas.

VALUABLE WATCH MOVEMENTS.

On Friday Morning,

June 16, at 10 o'clock, about 800 Watch Movements of the Philadelphia Watch Company.

Catalogues now ready. 6 1 13t

HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEERS No. 1129 CHESNUT Street (Girard Row).

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 256 South Twelfth street.

WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND LIBRARY FURNITURE; ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE, TAPESTRY AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC. ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

June 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 256 South Twelfth street, will be sold the entire household furniture, comprising walnut and hair-cloth parlor suit, centre tables, etagere, 2 large library bookcases, secretary bookcase, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, hair and husk mattresses, bolsters and pillows, extension tables, cane-seat chairs, rosewood 7-octave piano, by Meyer; Brussels and tapestry carpets, engravings, gas fixtures, kitchen utensils, etc. etc.

May be seen early on the morning of sale. 6 5 2t

Sale at No. 1309 Chesnut street.

SECOND SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY, MANUFACTURED BY M. DEGINTHER.

On Thursday Morning,

June 8, at 10 o'clock, at the warerooms of M. Deginther, No. 1309 Chesnut street, will be sold the balance of the finished stock, comprising elegant walnut parlor suits, in plush, terry, and damask; library suits, walnut chamber suits, large and richly ornamented double wardrobe, with mirror door; bookcases, ladies' escritoires, walnut sideboard, elegant centre and library tables, library chairs, lounges, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be ready and the furniture can be examined three days prior to sale. 6 6 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By order of WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Esq., High Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, under and by virtue of divers writs of Fieri Facias to him directed.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at Public Vendue or Auction,

On Wednesday,

June 7, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of Peabody & Weston, No. 723 Chesnut street, for cash, the entire stock of carpetings, mattings, etc., together with the lease, good will, and fixtures of store. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Peabody & Weston.

5 31 5t WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, May 30, 1871.

LARGE SALE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

On Thursday morning,

June 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 2 5t

SPECIAL PEREMPTORY SALE OF 10,000 DOZEN HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

On Friday morning,

June 9, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, by order of Messrs. Charles Vezin & Co., who will close the balance of their spring importation prior to removal to their new store, No. 248 Chesnut street. 6 2 6t

SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, 500 ROLLS WHITE AND RED CHECK CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.,

On Friday Morning,

June 9, at 11 o'clock, on four months credit. 6 3 5t

ALSO.

A SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 250 ROLLS CANTON MATTINGS,

to close consignments, including Manhing, Gowqua, Pearl, Yutsching, etc. 6 6 3t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS,

On Monday Morning,

June 12, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. 6 6 5t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE,

No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.

Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

TRADE SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, Brogans, Etc., of City and Eastern Manufacture, on four months' credit, by catalogue.

On Wednesday morning,

June 6, commencing at 10 o'clock. 6 3 3t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS. Nos. 221 MARKET and 210 CHURCH Street.

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

HENRY MOLTEN, AUCTIONEER BY HENRY MOLTEN & CO.,

Salesroom, Nos. 21 and 23 MERCER Street, New York.

REGULAR TRADE SALE OF FUR AND WOOL HATS, LADIES' AND GENTS' READY-MADE FURS, STRAW, FELT, AND VELVET GOODS, Every THURSDAY during the season.

Cash advances made on consignments without additional charges. 2 8

ICE.

"PRICE OF ICE LOW ENOUGH TO SATISFY ALL."

"BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON THE WAGON."

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.

THOS. E. CAHILL, President.

E. P. KERSHOW, Vice-President.

A. HUNT, Treasurer.

E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.

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Principal Office,

No. 435 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Branch Offices and Depots,

North Pennsylvania Railroad and Master street.

Ridge Avenue and Willow street.

Willow Street Wharf, Delaware avenue.

Twenty-second and Hamilton streets.

Ninth Street and Washington avenue.

Pine Street Wharf, Schuylkill.

No. 4833 Main Street, Germantown.

No. 21 North Second street, Camden, N. J., and Cape May, New Jersey.

1871. Prices for Families, Offices, etc. 1871.

8 pounds daily,		60 cents per week.			
12	"	"	65	"	"
16	"	"	80	"	"
20	"	"	95	"	"

Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents each delivery. 4 28 36t

WILSON'S CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,

4 1 3m No. 611 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 228 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FLAMES.

The Disastrous Conflagration Yesterday Afternoon.

The terrible fire yesterday afternoon in the square bounded by Girard avenue, Poplar street, Marshall and Seventh, which spread through almost the entire block of dwellings, carrying terror and destruction to dozens of homes, has been given to the public, with almost all its details, by the morning papers. This calamity has no parallel in our local history for this year. It is a matter of impossibility to arrive at the exact loss entailed by such a disastrous conflagration, and we are compelled to be satisfied with a rough estimate of the sufferers. There are some things about this dreadful event that want explanation. Why was it that, when alarm-boxes were in the immediate vicinity of the scene of the fire, a policeman travelled to the Twelfth District Station-house, at Tenth and Thompson streets, to strike the alarm, thus permitting the flames to gain an uncontrollable headway? and how was it that our new Paid Fire Department was so dilatory in getting upon the ground and into active operation? We expect something better of it.

So far as we are able to ascertain, the losses are as follows:—

John W. Middleton:—

	Loss.	Insurance.
On mill	$25,000	$10,000
On machinery	10,000	....
Occupants:—		
Augustus Fritz	$6,000	....
Edward Berkhart	700	....
Barrett Robinson	1,000	....
Charles Gross	2,000	....
William Minor	800	500
Robert Robson	500	....
John L. Harvey	900	....
T. G. Spiel	2,000	400
N. W. Gregory	200	....
Stanley & Weber:—		
Planing mill	25,000	8,000

Dwellings on Marshall street, the majority not insured:—

Occupants.	Loss.
No. 959, Bryan Mulqueen	$500
" 961, Henry Drikel	800
" 963, James Daingy	400
" 964, William Hinckley	800
" 965, Ferdinand Hattman	300
" 966. Mr. Furlong	900
" 967, Edward Willard	800
" 969, Christian Engard	1000
" 971, Myer Kauffman	800
" 973, Caroline Mack	200
" 975, Charles Byerly	500
" 986, Charles Weber	3000
" 988, Jacob Toner	1500

Dwellings on Seventh street:—

No. 949—Susan Spring,	occupant	$150
" 956—William Nicholson,	"	500
" 957—J. B Singerly,	"	250
" 959—Forest English,	"	500
" 958—August Coram,	"	1000
" 960—Rebecca Supplee,	"	1800
" 961—Mary Brown,	"	2000
" 962—Mr. Kohler,	"	1800
" 964—Mrs. Wright,	"	1000
" 968—Christian Kastle,	"	500
" 970—Theodore Stauffer,	"	300
" 972—Henry Smith,	"	500
" 979—W. J. Byrne,	"	100

Besides these, the factory of John R. Cobb was destroyed, involving a loss of $2000, and a pile of lumber belonging jointly to Mr. Cobb and Messrs. Stanley & Weber, valued at $8000, was reduced to ashes. Dozens of houses not mentioned were scorched, blistered, and drenched. The total loss by the fire will be about $110,000.

The Destructive Conflagration This Morning.

The Fire Department has had plenty to do within the past twenty-four hours. First came the terribly destructive fire on Marshall street, and then followed, at twenty minutes past one this morning, a fire at the buildings Nos. 527 and 529 Commerce street, and which destroyed property to the extent of not less than $70,000.

The buildings Nos. 527 and 529 are five-storied brick structures. They were filled with printing materials, papers, rags, and yarns, and it was not long after the fire started that the whole buildings were enveloped in flames.

Messrs. Spangler & Davis, steam-power printers, occupy the first floor of No. 529, and Percival Collins, dealer in rags and paper-bags, the first floor of No. 527 Commerce street. As the fire originated in the upper stories, neither of these portions were touched by the flames, but were thoroughly inundated with water. The loss of Mr. Collins may be put down at a rough estimate at $10,000, upon which there is ample insurance. Messrs. Spangler & Davis also occupied the second and fourth floors of Nos. 527 and 529. Their place was fully stocked with materials and presses. The loss they sustain equals their insurance, which is as follows:—

Etna, of Hartford	$7,000
Phœnix, of Hartford	1,000
Narragansett, of Providence	2,500
Anthracite, of Philadelphia	1,500
Fame, of Philadelphia	1,000
	$13,000

Mr. John H. Smith, manufacturer of yarns and zephyrs, occupies the third floor. His loss is $4000. Insured $2000 on machinery and $2000 on stock in the Royal.

The fifth floor is used by Mr. George Careless, manufacturer of britannia and silver-plated ware. His place was only partially consumed. His loss will be about $3000. He is insured $3000 in the Spring Garden and $1000 in the Mechanic Companies.

These buildings run back about some one hundred feet to the rear of two four-story storehouses facing at Nos. 19 and 21 North Sixth street. The latter of these properties, No. 21, is occupied on the first floor by Horatio G. Kern, surgical and dental instrument maker, and who also is the owner of the two buildings on Commerce street, and also of the one occupied by himself and the structure No. 19, occupied by Messrs. E. K. Tryon, Jr., & Co., gunsmiths. Mr. Kern's place was washed with water.

Mr. Kern sustains a loss of $3000 on his buildings on Sixth street. On the Commerce street buildings he had an insurance of $2000, and loses about $6000 on machinery and damage to the building. The Sixth street buildings were each insured for $3000 in the Fire Association.

The second floor of No. 21 is occupied by Messrs. W. S. Fortescue & Co., book publishers. They were drenched with water. Loss small. Insured in the Ætna Insurance Company.

William B. Coverdale, shoe dealer, occupies the third and fourth floors. Slightly damaged by fire, and loses about $300 from water. Insured.

The structure No. 19 was entirely occupied by Messrs. E. K. Tryon, Jr., & Co., gunsmiths, fishing tackle, etc. The rear of the fourth story was slightly injured by the fire, but the loss is principally by water, the place having been completely inundated. The stock was large and valuable, and the firm estimate their loss at $20,000. They have the following insurances:—

Pennsylvania	$15,000
Delaware Mutual	10,000
Fire Association	5,000
North America	5,000
American	5,000
	$40,000

William Southwood, dealer in aquariums and flowers, at No. 17, lost about $50 from the destruction of an awning and the smashing of some glass when the western wall of the Commerce street building fell.

The establishment of Dr. Schenck was not in the slightest damaged.

Assistant Fire Marshal Randall labored most assiduously at these fires, and is now busily investigating the subject of their origin.

The Slate.—Last night the leading lights of the Democracy met at the club house, No. 1014 Walnut street, and arranged the list of local Democratic candidates as follows:—

For Mayor—John Robbins.
For District Attorney—Furman Sheppard.
For City Treasurer—S. Gross Fry.
For City Controller—William Harbison.
For City Commissioner—General Ballier.
For City Solicitor—Thomas J. Barger.
For Coroner—Dr. Roth.

Thief at the Fire.—Charles Reese, during the fire on Commerce street this morning, attempted to steal some articles from the store of Messrs. E. K. Tryon, Jr., & Co., No. 19 North Sixth street. Officer Mooney, of the Fourth district, arrested him, and the prisoner will be at the Central hearings this afternoon.

AN AMATEUR "ROMEO."

High Jinks on the Tomb of the Capulets—A Rare Entertainment at the Academy of Music—Hamlet's "Robustious Periwig-pated Fellow" Outdone for Once—Coppers and Cabbages from an Enthusiastic Audience.

"O Romeo, Romeo! wherefore art thou Romeo?"

About six weeks ago there appeared in the advertising columns of a morning contemporary the following unique paragraph, credited to the *Medical Repository*, a new authority in matters of high art:—

"Having heard that John S. Estlin intends to adopt the stage as a profession, we feel called upon to say that we believe this man to possess the most wonderful tragic genius in the world. He appears to be a perfect master of every passion of the human soul, and can exhibit at will the most gentle feelings in the sweetest utterance, or give vent by one loud outburst of furious passion to all the stormy feelings of the human heart. We speak from our own knowledge of the man, having heard him ourselves."

Soon after appeared the announcement that Mr. Estlin would appear at the Academy of Music in "Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of *Romeo and Juliet*," with a number of well-known amateurs in the cast. Having once divulged his plans to the public, our "most wonderful tragic genius" followed it up by telling the people through frequent advertisements who and what this man Shakespeare was, with choice extracts from his plays, as a foretaste of the grand treat in store. Last evening "the most wonderful tragic genius" made his *debut*, and the Academy of Music was filled to overflowing. Nature abhors a vacuum, and the atmosphere, on the occasion of Mr. Estlin's "benefit and first appearance," penetrated every nook and corner of the building and filled the spacious auditorium as full as it was ever filled (with air) before. Indeed, the only displacement sustained by the air we breathe was caused by the presence of about two hundred people, who were scattered all over the house.

The handbills and advertisements had promised the audience the "overture and other choice selections from the opera of *Romeo and Juliet*," by "a select orchestra." The orchestra, however, was *non inventus*, and Shakespeare's "sublime tragedy" was rendered without any dilutions by the strains of Gounod or Bellini. When the "tragic genius" made his entree, he was greeted with a hearty round of applause, which, before the close of the first act, became so continuous that "the genius" was slightly incommoded. He persevered, nevertheless, and at the close of the act, was called before the curtain by an audience whose enthusiasm made full amends for its meagreness, and who had by that time come to see that they were enjoying about the rarest tragic treat that had ever been given in the Academy. During the progress of the second act, the audience was even more uproarious than during the first, the earnest plaudits being mingled with loud cries of "hi! hi!" "go it, old boy!" and the like. At the close of the act, "the tragic genius" was again called before the curtain, and embraced the opportunity to apologize for the non-appearance of the promised band. But his first syllables were drowned by stentorian cries of "louder!" and as fast as "the genius" lifted up his voice, the audience did likewise, until the climax was capped by a cry of "louder, old puddin' head!"

"Alas, poor Romeo, he is already dead!" exclaims "Mercutio" in one of the earlier scenes, and in sooth such was fairly his condition by the time he should have made his entrance in the first scene of act third, to encounter the taunts of "Tybalt." There was a delay of full five minutes before "Romeo" appeared, after "Tybalt" had exclaimed:—

"Here comes my man."

"Where'n the d—l is your man?" roared a small boy in the third tier.

"Romeo, where art thou?" drawled out a venerable octogenarian opposite, who had a copy of the play in his hand, and was assiduously following "the tragic genius" through his part.

"Here he comes," finally exclaimed one of the anxious waiters, as "the genius" rushed upon the stage from the wrong direction, a perfect picture of despair.

The audience became ecstatic at this point, and roared like mad. The interest deepened as the play progressed, and when the scene in "Juliet's" chamber came on, another climax was reached. Just as "the genius" was pouring out his heart to his mock love, an enthusiastic youth in the family circle hurled a handful of coppers at the enamored "Romeo." This slightly disconcerted him, as did likewise a bundle of dry leaves which quickly followed it. But the indignity was not consummated until, as "the genius" was about stretching his two hands towards heaven, he was greeted by an enormous cabbage, which fell at his feet and smote him on the toes. Then the thing became monotonous, and "Romeo" turned upon his persecutors. Wheeling up to the footlights, he exclaimed pathetically:—

"Ladies and gentlemen, I'm a sick man!"

"So you are!" came from one of his auditors.

"I'm not fit to be here," he continued.

"That's so!" was the ready response.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I have been studying this part so hard that I haven't had time to eat," put in "the tragic genius" again.

"Go take a drink!" shouted a man in the family circle.

And so the fun progressed, until another rare point was reached at the tragic death-scene in the last act. "Ah! ah!" "Oh! oh!" "Easy! easy!" came from all parts of the house, as the unfortunate lovers were letting themselves down, and when they were stiff and stark on the floor, the enthusiastic youth in the family circle who had thrown the handful of coppers cried out lustily:—

"Set 'em up again!"

But they were not to be set up again. They had done their duty nobly, and were in at the death, and that is all that was required.

Perhaps the best solution of the unique entertainment that could be given was that made by a sympathetic auditor, who, during one of the waits, mounted the stage and commenced:—

"Ladies and gentlemen, I once knew a man in a lunatic asylum—"

"Estlin! Estlin! Estlin's the man!" cried a dozen voices in chorus.

"When," continued the sympathetic auditor, "when I asked him what brought him here, he said, 'I had a hobby which I would ride, and as it couldn't throw me, I rode it until I fetched up here.'"

"Estlin's the man!" again shouted the audience, and the rest of the speech was lost in the uproar.

Sale of Real Estate and Stocks.—The following sales of real estate and stocks were made at the Exchange yesterday at noon by M. Thomas & Sons:—

2 shares Kensington National Bank	$112
5 shares Merchants' Hotel Co	65
10 shares National Bank of the Republic	95·50
10 shares Commonwealth National Bank	54·25
100 shares Empire Transportation Co	60·63
1 share Woodlands Cemetery Co	140
634 shares Vinton Furnace and Coal Co	5c. sh.
1 share Mercantile Library Co	5
1000 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co.	61c. sh.
$8000 Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad	35 per ct.
5 Ground Rents—Each $36 a year	505
Thirteenth (north), No. 653—Modern residence	4025
Vine, No. 1628—Modern residence	7900
Eleventh (south) No. 727—Store and dwelling	3400
Tenth (north) No. 1956—Store and dwelling	3600

Rescuing a Prisoner.—Officer Mullen, of the First district, yesterday had in custody a prisoner on Gray's Ferry road, below South street. A friend of the prisoner named Edward Resler, assaulted the policeman, whereupon he was arrested, and was held in $600 bail by Alderman Dallas.

Generous.—Mr. Frank Hamel, living at No. 1016 Marshall street, kindly spread some eatables and drinkables for the firemen and policemen after the fire was extinguished on Marshall street, last evening.

A Bad Man.—Michael Comer, reported to be a very bad character, assaulted a man at Front and Callowhill streets yesterday afternoon. Alderman Toland sent Michael to jail for thirty days.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

The Third Annual Exhibition of the National Photographic Association of the United States—The Opening of the Picture Display This Morning—A Fine Exhibition.

The third annual exhibition of the National Photographic Association of the United States opened at 10 o'clock this morning in the Horticultural Hall, with the picture display of the finest photographic works of art from all parts of the world.

The Photographic Association will, in addition to this exhibition, hold various meetings and exhibitions during the week. The display in Horticultural Hall will continue until June 13, and will be open both in the day and evening. An orchestra will be in attendance at the night entertainments and perform select programmes. On Wednesday (to-morrow) afternoon, a public anniversary reception will be held at the Academy of Music, at which time the programme will include music, addresses, and stereopticon displays.

On Wednesday evening a popular lecture on light will be delivered by Professor Henry Morton, Ph.D., before the association, and on Thursday evening another lecture on the same subject and by the same lecturer. On Friday evening an exhibition in the stereopticon will be given, in the Academy of Music, of the association's collection of views from all parts of the world, conducted by J. W. Black, of Boston. This collection is said to be finer than anything which has ever been exhibited.

Delegates are now present in the city from all parts of the United States, to attend the meetings of the association. The number of visitors which this series of exhibitions has brought to the city is quite large, and it is hoped that they will all heartily enjoy their visit.

The picture display which opened this morning will demand a large share of the attention of the visitors. At the hour of writing the arrangements were not quite complete, but even in the unfinished state the exhibition promised to be of the most entertaining, pleasing, and instructive character. The hall has been divided up into small alcoves or booths, so as to give as much wall room as possible, and a partition runs down the centre of the hall, in which are also displayed numerous fine works of art.

The exhibitors were not yet all fully represented, but a great number had their contributions fully and carefully assorted and arranged. Our city photographers were fully represented, as well as those from all parts of the United States and Europe. Among the Philadelphia delegation were noticed some very fine and large pictures of miscellaneous kinds from Gutekunst; a very large assortment of out-door views and insides of buildings, from R. Newell, many of which were familiar scenes in this neighborhood.

The display of Gihon & Thompson occupied an entire alcove, and as large an assortment from Osler hung along a portion of one side wall of the hall. Wamsley & Co. exhibited some ivorytypes of exquisite finish, and Albert Moore contributed various large specimens of perfect pictures enlarged by means of the solar camera from small negatives. The American Photographic Relief Printing Company exhibited numerous specimens of photographic mechanical printing by the Woodbury process, which that company is now able to turn out in good style.

F. A. Wenderoth contributed the results of experiments in carbon printing, which showed all the finish of long experience. Germon's department was extensive. The display of mechanical photographs of machinery, etc., was very complete, and showed how far photography is now used to aid the mechanical arts.

Vansyckle & Brother contributed several good specimens of portrait work; and Herman Roettger, manufacturer of photographic lenses, had a most elaborate case filled with the finest productions of his workshop. F. Reifsnyder showed a large assortment of *passe-partouts*, and Hale, Goodman & Co. a collection of elaborate frames.

The tables from Wilson, Hood & Co. were burdened with specimens of every kind of material or substance used in the art, and a similar set of tables were furnished from E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., of New York. New York also sent specimens from W. Kurtz, some of which were very large and fine, especially some cattle views from life, large size, and a view of Broad street, Philadelphia, looking north from Spring Garden; also specimens from Bogardus and N. H. Busey, of New York, and W. S. Pendleton, of Brooklyn.

Other fine displays were shown from Leon Van Loo, of Cincinnati, Ohio; A. M. Allen, of Pottsville; Dunniod & Wilson, of Baltimore; Kilburn & Bro., of Littleton, N. H.; C. A. Zimmerman, of St. Paul, Minn.; W. G. Bussell, of Erie, Pa.; F. S. Stuber, of Bethlehem, Pa.; A. Kracaw, of Washington, Iowa; J. H. Boswick, of Bristol, Pa.; D. Lathrop and B. L. H. Dabbs, of Pittsburg; and J. W. Sawyer, of Chicago.

Some colored specimens from D. B. Bedlin, of Philadelphia, were very fine, and the table of photographic materials from Castle, of Cleveland, was elaborate and complete.

The display of foreign photographs was probably the most attractive. The pictures of this department were from Moser, Sr., and Carl Such, of Berlin; from Grasshoff, Uterville, and Brigny, of Leamington. In addition to all these there were any quantity of miscellaneous views, steroscopic and statuary pictures, autotypes, glass positives, and the like. The exhibition, altogether, offers the greatest of inducements to all lovers of beauty or of the fine arts.

MOYAMENSING.

Annual Report of the Prison Agent—His Mission and How He Accomplishes It.

We this morning received the annual report of Prison Agent William J. Mullen, rendered to the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons. He says:—

He has endeavored to make it his constant care to do what he could to assist the authorities in dispensing justice. If the labors of the agent have not accomplished all that could have been desired, in the settlement of over 28,000 cases of persons who have been incarcerated, and have now been liberated by his management, whom he has been instrumental in releasing from the beginning, he takes consolation in a consciousness that he has left nothing undone, intentionally, that it was in his power to do, that would be productive of good results. And if in disposing of these cases by his interference, he has succeeded in meeting the expectations and approval of his fellow-citizens, his highest ambition has been reached, and he will feel happy.

He has been instrumental in releasing from prison 2707 persons; of this number there were 63 children, and 38 insane. All these were court cases, and the most of them were innocent of what they were accused of, or whose real offenses, upon investigation, were found to be of so trivial a nature as not to justify their further imprisonment. Of this number, many who were destitute at the time they left the prison were supplied with homes or employment.

The whole number of persons released from prison, through the interference of the agent, during the eighteen years of his agency, has been 28,394, at a saving to the county of $272,499·37. These facts, taken in a pecuniary point of view alone, would seem to make the mission one of importance.

Inciting to Riot.—There was an election at Twenty-first and Ellsworth street last night to decide the location of a precinct-house, and James Winters, who was rather the worse for liquor, was continually disturbing it. He got into several wrangles with different parties. He was finally arrested, and Alderman Dallas held him in bail to answer.

Robbed in a Tavern.—Officer Boyle, of the Tenth district, yesterday afternoon arrested one William Wallace, who was charged with stealing $73 from the pocket of a man who was sleeping in a chair in a beer saloon at Frankford road and Jefferson street. The accused was placed under $600 bail by Alderman Shoemaker.

Disorderly.—Elias Boyle (colored) was arrested at a ball in Concert Hall last evening for notorious behavior, by Officer Ruff, of the Sixth district. He endeavored to beat the policeman on the way to the station-house. He is under $600 bail by Alderman Jones.

Malicious.—John Yokum has been held to bail by Alderman Dallas for maliciously kicking in the panel of a house on Maiden lane, last evening. John was under the influence of liquor at the time.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS.

Daring Attempt to Rob a Baltimorean—The Thieves Captured and Quickly Disposed of.

A Baltimorean, named Daniel Finn, on his way from New York, arrived at the depot at Thirty-first and Market streets at about half-past twelve last night. He was met in the depot by two notorious thieves named James Smith and John Burns.

These fellows took him over to a tavern opposite and proposed to treat him, which proposition he accepted. They then asked him to take a walk, and he complied. After sauntering around for a while the thieves pretended that they desired to go up Ludlow street, and Mr. Finn accordingly went with them. When they arrived at a lonely spot one of the men seized Mr. Finn, ran him against a fence, and tripped him up.

They both fell, and during the scuffle the other party busied himself in trying to get at the pocket-book of the Baltimorean, who during this time was fighting with vigor and screaming "help," "police," etc. Officer McDonald, of the Sixteenth district, heard the cries, and ran up in time to prevent the robbery.

The two fellows scampered off, but the policeman arrested both of them by a prompt production of his revolver. Officer Urian coming up, the highway robbers were taken to the station house. Mr. Finn being a powerful man, the thieves did not succeed in getting at his pocket-book. The prosecutor wished to return to his native city, but Lieutenant Leech detained him until this morning.

The Lieutenant brought the prisoners in this morning, had them arraigned before the Grand Jury; Mr. Finn testified, a true bill was found, and the scoundrels will be tried this afternoon in the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Many robberies of this kind are perpetrated in the neighborhood of railway depots, and the thieves generally escape justice because the prosecutors will not remain in town to appear against them.

Disorderly House Broken up.—On Chesnut street, above Thirty-fourth, is a house kept by Henry McKeown. For years past it has been the resort of worthless and abandoned characters, both male and female. Yesterday afternoon some half dozen parties were in the establishment, and their riotous conduct and profanity caused much annoyance to respectable people. A neighbor swore out a warrant before Alderman Lungren, and Lieutenant Leech sent there a squad of officers who entered the place and arrested three or four others, beside Mr. and Mrs. McKeown. The entire party were marched to the alderman's office for a hearing. The magistrate consented to discharge the others but held the husband and wife in $1000 bail each.

Notorious Pickpocket Caged.—Readers of local news should be familiar by this time with the character of Lewis Jones, alias "Brother Bones," one of the most dexterous pickpockets in Philadelphia. Yesterday afternoon, as the negro parade was passing Eighteenth and Chesnut streets, Lewis tried to operate upon the pocket of a lady who was standing watching the parade. She screamed, and Lieutenant Flaherty and Officer Carr ran up in time to discover "Brother Bones" making hasty steps down Chesnut street to Seventeenth. The officers followed, and captured him on Seventeenth street, above Chesnut. Lewis is under $800 bail by Alderman Morrow.

Two Burglaries.—The residence of W. Harris Kneass, at Fortieth and Oregon streets, was entered last night and robbed of $300 worth of silverware. The windows were found closed this morning, and the front door had been opened from the inside, and these circumstances lead to the belief that the thief had secreted himself in the dwelling.

Two thieves broke into Jones Mansion, East Fairmount Park, this morning. They were surprised by Keeper Menes, who fired three shots at them, but they managed under cover of the woods to effect their escape.

The Pittston Sufferers.—The Mayor this morning received the following additional contributions:—

C., of Somerton	$10
H. E. Z	10
Patrick McNevin, of Pottsville	5
Knights of Labor	10
Previously acknowledged	1139
	$1174

Boy Run Over.—A lad named Samuel Wethheimer, living at No. 3 Mansfield place, was run over and slightly injured by a wagon, at Beach and Noble streets, yesterday afternoon.

Republican Registry.—This evening, from 4 to 8 o'clock, the Republican registry takes place.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.
CHEAP DRY GOODS.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,

Beg to announce to the public their determination to close out the following Goods at prices that will please buyers.

Hernanies of all Grades, splendid goods, at 50 per cent. less than have been asked for same goods.

Black and Grey Silks reduced from $1·75 to $1·25.

Black Silks (all Silk warranted), $1·25.

Black Silks (all Silk), splendid quality, $1·50.

Closing out our stock of Lawn and Linen Suits.

All qualities of Lawns and Linens for dresses, less than can be found elsewhere.

Pongees, all the best goods, at greatly reduced prices.

Lawns in every variety, 20 cents, worth 38.

Percales in every variety; also, Robe Patterns, 25c.

Batiste Splendid French Dress Stuffs, 38c.

All the New Style Piques closing out.

French Undressed Piques, very desirable.

Ladies invited to examine Prices.

6 8 stuthstrp C. H. HAMRICK & CO.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of COMLY SHOEMAKER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALLEN SHOEMAKER and EUNICE M. SHOEMAKER, Executors of COMLY SHOEMAKER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, and also to report distribution of the fund paid into court, arising from the sale of the real estate of said decedent, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

GEO. M. CONARROE,
6 6tuths5t Auditor.

OFFICE OF BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT, No. 119 S. FOURTH Street.

At a special meeting of the Committee of Select and Common Councils on Steam Engine and Boiler Inspection, the Inspector was instructed to call the attention of Boiler Owners and Users to Section 4 of the Act of Assembly, approved May 17, 1864, which says:—

"If any person shall, on or after the first Monday of July next, maintain or keep in use or operation any stationary steam engine or boiler within the said city of Philadelphia, without having first received a certificate that the same has been found to be safe and competent, as is hereinbefore provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the Court of Quarter Sessions for said county shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five thousand ($5000) dollars and to undergo imprisonment in the jail of said county, either with or without labor, as the Court may direct, for a term not exceeding two (2) years."

The act approved July 7, 1869, with reference to insured boilers requires the indorsement of this Department, in order to exempt the owners or users from city inspection.

WILLIAM W. BURNELL,
Chairman of Steam Engines and Boilers.
T. J. LOVEGROVE,
Inspector.
Philadelphia, June 5, 1871. 6 6 3t

FOURTH EDITION

THE SOUTH AMERICAN TROUBLES.

The Arctic Expedition.

Colored Laborers' Strike.

The Manitoba Case.

Another Terrible Mutiny.

Politics in New England

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Montevideo Revolution.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, June 6.—Letters received per South American steamer which arrived at New York yesterday state that the revolution in Montevideo has assumed a new phase. The Blancos thought to have abandoned the fight have received large reinforcements, and are making threatening demonstrations against the city. The authorities had made ample provision against the threatened attack.

The Small-pox

is making fearful ravages at Buenos Ayres among all classes of citizens. Large numbers of deaths occur daily.

The United States Steamer Narragansett

arrived at Rio April 30th. All well on board.

Captain Hall sails in the Polaris on the

Arctic Expedition

to-morrow. Rev. Dr. Newman, chaplain of the United States Senate, expects to accompany the expedition some distance beyond Labrador.

The Strike Among Colored Laborers

is not yet settled. At a meeting last night, the principal speaker said the men must have work, and if they were to be kept out of it by the contractors, they would have their blood, and counselled violence to all who refused to yield.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Navy Orders.

Washington, June 6.—Lieutenant Commander F. W. Dickins has been ordered to torpedo duty. Pay Inspector James D. Murray has been detached from the Washington Navy Yard, and ordered to the Naval Academy on the first of July. Pay Inspector Colvin is detached from the Naval Academy on July 1st, and ordered to settle his accounts. Paymaster W. Goldsborough from special duty at the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

The United States Steamer Narragansett,

Commander R. W. Meade, arrived at Rio, April 30, all well on board.

The Conscience Fund.

A letter from Philadelphia to the Treasury Department contributes one dollar and eighty-five cents to the conscience fund of the Treasury yesterday, from a small trader, on account of an internal revenue license not fully paid for.

The Receipts from Internal Revenue

sources the first six days of the month of June of the present year, compared with the same time of June, 1870, show a falling off of nearly $5,000,000. This is attributable to the operations of the new law.

Subscriptions to the New Loan

to-day, $12,000.

Mr. Belknap, recently appointed

Inspector-General of Steamboats,

has arrived here, and taken the oath of office.

To-morrow there will be a meeting in this city of all the

Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats

to consider the new Steamboat law and a proper method of putting it into operation.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Manitoba Mutiny.

New York, June 6.—The examination in the case of the seamen of the British bark Manitoba, charged with piracy, was concluded this morning before Commissioner White. The case for the prosecution was summed up by counsel for the British Consul, who contended that the men should be held for extradition. The Commissioner stated that he would certainly hold Thomas and Robert Walsh, Thomas Shea, and James Carr, but concerning the others he had not decided. The case was adjourned to 3 o'clock, when the Commissioner would render his decision.

The President and Mrs. Grant,

Miss Grant and Miss Cooke, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning from Long Branch, and leave this P. M. for West Point. Numerous politicians, office seekers and others thronged the hotel, but only a favored few were granted interviews.

Another Terrible Mutiny.

The ship Europa, from Bremen, reports on June 3:—Saw a brig with a signal of distress. She proved to be the J. L. Bowen, hence for Gibraltar, the crew having mutinied and killed the captain. The chief mate lay on the deck senseless, with his head badly cut. The second mate had an arm broken, and was otherwise badly injured, and two men and one passenger were also badly beaten. Put our mate on board the brig to bring her back to New York.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Public Schools of St. Louis.

St. Louis, June 6.—Ira Divall, late Superintendent of Public Schools, has resigned on account of bad health. Mr. Divall was for more than twenty years Superintendent of Public Schools in this city, and was largely instrumental in bringing them up to the high state of efficiency for which they are famous.

Railway Matters.

The *Times* states that the Missouri Railroad is about to pass into the hands of new owners, with M. K. Jessup at the head. The plan is to bid the railroad off at a sale, to take place in August, under the second mortgage, and thus wipe out the third mortgage; the $8,000,000 of stock and floating debt, which amounts to $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 more.

If the scheme works well, the Illinois, Missouri and Kansas Association will, says the *Times*, purchase the road with $30,000,000 capital, and paying a dividend upon that sum for $7,000,000 or $8,000,000, or little more than a third of its real value.

FROM BALTIMORE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Visiting Firemen.

Baltimore, June 6.—The United Fire Company of Norfolk, with their engine, arrived here this morning. They will remain until to-morrow, when they go to Wilmington, Delaware, and thence to Philadelphia.

New York Produce Market.

New York, June 6.—Cotton excited; sales 2000 bales middling uplands at 19½c.; middling Orleans, 20½c. Flour steady; State, $5·60@6·80; Ohio, $5·25@6·90; Western, $5·60@7·10; Southern, $6·75@9. Wheat firmer; spring, $1·50@1·51 afloat; winter red and amber Western, $1·62@1·64. Corn firm and advanced 1c.; inferior and common mixed Western 69@71c.; good to choice do. 71@71½c. Oats firm; Ohio, 64@68c. Beef unchanged. Pork dull; new mess, $15@15·25. Lard firm; steam, 9@10½c.; kettle, 10½c. Whisky, 93c.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Shooting Case—Work in the Navy Yard, Etc.

Portsmouth, N. H., June 6.—Henry Remick, of Kittery, while in a drunken fit last night, shot his son, inflicting a severe wound in the leg. The son was an artist and contributor to Boston weekly papers.

Work in the Navy Yard

is temporarily suspended for want of funds.

Mayor Adams was to-day taken to the State Insane Asylum.

Two sons of John Reynolds, aged seventeen and nineteen, residing near St. Albans, Vt., were drowned yesterday in the Lamoille river.

New Hampshire Politics.

Concord, N. H., June 6.—This city never in its political records presented such active scenes as to-day. All the politicians of the State are here engineering for the organization of the Legislature to-morrow. All but 10 of 167 representatives are calculated upon, as the Democratic party strength were present last evening.

The Democrats are claiming the organization of the House by ten majority, in which event the Senate vacancies will not be filled until after the convention for counting the Governor's vote, as the Senate will not organize if the Democrats are successful.

G. W. N. Pittman (Democrat), of Bartlett, will be elected President of the Senate, and W. N. Gore (Labor Reform), of Weare, Speaker of the House, and James P. Jackson, of Littleton, clerk. The headquarters of the Democracy is at the Eagle Hotel, and the Republican headquarters at Rumford Hall; they present an active appearance, and their members express themselves confidently as to the result. Republican Representatives Scott, of Keene, and Johnson, of Pittsburg, are ill, and not able to be present.

The Republican candidate for Speaker will probably be Colonel William D. Patton, of Kingston, with J. H. Fenton, Jr., Clerk.

Well-informed politicians calculate on Weston's election as Governor by a close vote, say 5, and Democrats say they can elect him even if the House is organized by the Republicans. Republican members are not called upon to be present before this evening, but there is already larger relative representation of members elect present than has ever voted in the organization of the Legislature.

FROM THE DOMINION.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Drowned Bodies Recovered.

Montreal, June 6.—The bodies of the unfortunate journalists, Spaight and Lodge, of the Montreal *Gazette*, who went over the Lachine Rapids on the Queen's birthday, were recovered. The funeral took place to-day.

Fall of a Bridge.

Paris, Ont., June 6.—The stone abutment and iron girder bridge over the river Heuth, three miles west of Paris, gave way last night, precipitating twenty-four freight cars into the creek. No one was hurt. This will necessitate the transfer of passengers at the break for two or three days, but will cause little delay.

Latest Cable Quotations.

London, June 6—4·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 91¾; for account, 91⅞. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 92¾; 10-40s, 88¾.

London, June 6—4·30 P. M.—Refined petroleum, 17¼@18d.

Liverpool, June 6—4·30 P. M.—Cotton closed active; uplands, 8¾@8⅞d.; Orleans, 8¾d. Sales today 20,000 bales, including 8000 for export and speculation.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm.

Ship News.

Arrived, steamers City of London, from New York, and Darien, from New Orleans.

New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, June 6.—Stocks very strong. Money at 3 per cent. Gold 112⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupons, 111⅞; do. 1864, cp., 111¾; do. 1865, cp., 111⅞; do. 1865, new, 114⅛; do. 1867, 114⅜; do. 1868, 114⅜; 10-40s, 109⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 72; Missouri 6s, 95⅜; Canton Co., 82⅜; Cumberland preferred, 38⅜; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 98⅜; Erie, 29⅜; Reading, 116⅜; Adams Express, 80⅜; Michigan Central, 124⅜; Michigan Southern, 115⅜; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 118⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 124⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99⅜; Western Union Telegraph, 57⅜.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison.

The trial of prison cases was begun to-day.

Martin Bryan pleaded guilty to the charge of entering the residence of Dr. R. H. Kline, with intent to steal.

Drew Sayers pleaded guilty to the charge of beating his wife, and George Read pleaded guilty to the same charge.

Benjamin Mansfield, colored, was convicted of stealing and committing an assault and battery upon Policeman Gillespie. The evidence on the part of the prosecution was that on the 25th of May, about 4 o'clock in the morning, the officer found the prisoner, who was a porter at Shippen street market, with two sides of sole leather in his cart, and when the officer arrested him he resisted; and that during that night a store at Second and Shippen streets had been broken into and this very leather stolen.

The prisoner told a very consistent story in explanation of this, saying he had found the leather in the street, but the sworn statements of the witnesses against him and the energetic argument of the Assistant District Attorney were too much for his simple story, and the jury pronounced him guilty.

Policeman William Baker was tried upon the charge of assault and battery upon Timothy Congo, colored. Mr. Bregy, representing the prosecution, called a number of witnesses to prove that while Congo was quietly driving his cart down Green street a man named Mule jumped into the vehicle and put a living snake on his face, and then, when ordered by Congo to desist, he jumped out. Seeing the officer coming up he went to him, tapped him on the shoulder, and appeared to hold a private conversation with him, after which he returned to Congo and beat him.

The policeman then arrested Congo, but upon the remonstrance of the crowd let him go. Then he followed him to the wharf where he was employed, and for what he called impudence arrested him and took him before an alderman, where he preferred a charge of breach of the peace against him. Mr. Heverin, representing the defense, called witnesses to prove that, after the disturbance, the officer ordered Congo to take his cart off the crossing, and upon his refusing to do so arrested him.

Mr. Bregy, in summing up for the prosecution, met this point by saying that the officer charged Congo before the Alderman with a breach of the peace, and did not say a word about violation of the city ordinance, as he undoubtedly would have done had not this been an after-thought. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Wil & R R 7s.	96	100 sh Read R..b30.	58·69
$2000 do.	97	100 do.....b30.	58·69
$1000 Phila & E 7s.	92½	100 sh Leh V R..b5.	62¼
$1000 Pa R gen mt. reg.	95	500 sh Leh N St....	38½
		400 do....b60.	39
$10000 Leh Gold L...	93¾	11 sh Penna R.rec.	61¼
$1000 City 6s, New.. d bill	100	2 do.receipts	61¼
		1 do.receipts	61⅛
500 sh Read R..b30.	58¾	15 do.receipts	61⅛
2 do.	58⅝	20 do.	61¼
40 do.	58⅝	11 do...allot.	61¼
2 do.	58⅜	100 sh Sch N Pf.....	18⅝
7 do.	58⅜		

—The climate of England does not agree with the ex-Empress Eugenie, and she is said to be very anxious to go to some southern country; but political considerations cause her to remain at Chiselhurst.

HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEERS, No. 1129 CHESNUT Street, Girard Row.

At the Auction Rooms, To-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, a large and attractive sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising elegant parlor suits in rep, plush, terry, and hair; walnut chamber suits, wardrobes, secretaries, book-cases, hat-racks, marble-top centre-tables, marble-top bouquet tables, marble-top washstands, marble-top sideboards, oak and walnut cane-seat chairs, hair-cloth chairs, walnut extension tables, sofas, lounges, Spanish chairs, ottomans, straw, husk, hair, and spring mattresses; stereopticon and views, a ladies' jewel case, an imported work table, richly inlaid with tuga wood; refrigerators, china, glass, and plated ware; cutlery; bronze figures, etc. 1t